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$33,000 Hotel Robbery; Warship Explodes Off N. J.; Bulgar Government Out?

The World's Day—January 3, 1944

Boston: Copley-Plaza Loses Holiday Receipts

Holiday receipts of the Copley-Plaza Hotel totaling $33,000 today were stolen in Copley Sqffuare by an armed robber as Mark Ellis, hotel house officer, and Mrs. Alice Price, cashier, were on their way to deposit them in the Boylston Street branch of the State Street Trust Company. [Page 5.]

Representative James M. Curley (D) of Massachusetts was indicted for a second time today by a Federal Grand July in Washington in connection with the operation of Engineers5 Groups, Inc., described by the Department of Justice as "a government war contracts brokerage racket."

Approximately 175,000 persons have been provided with war housing accommodations in the six New England States since the start of the emergency, it was disclosed today in a National Housing Agency report. [Page 5.]

Boston entered the New Year with its net funded debt at the lowest figure since 1929—slightly more than $110,000,000—Mayor Tobin told the new Boston City Council in his annual message today. He said he had cut the debt $20,000,000 in his six years as Mayor. [Page 2.]

The Boston City Council today adjourned until next Monday, after two unsuccessful ballots to elect a President. [Page 2.]

National: Destroyer Explodes Off Sandy Hook

A United States destroyer exploded from an undetermined cause and sank about six miles northeast of Sandy Hook, N. J., the Navy announced. [Page 3.]

Deliveries of B-29 super-bombers to the Army from Boeing plants in Wichita, Kan., were 74 per cent higher in December than in November, it was announced.

The first of 25 Army lighters being built as mobile warehouses with 2,000 tons of carrying capacity was launched by Concrete Ship Constructors at National City, Calif.

The destroyer escort Marocain, fourth warship built for the French by the Dravo Corporation was launched at Wilmington, Del. Miss Anne Moen Bullitt, daughter of William C. Bullitt, former Ambassador to France and Russia, sponsored the craft.

More than 300 C. I. O. United Steelworker unionists remained off their jobs at the Republic Steel Corporation's Enduro division plant in Massilon, Ohio, in a dispute the company described as an effort to obtain additional overtime pay.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt have deeded the family homestead and 33 acres of land at Hyde Park, N. Y., to the United States Government for use as a "national historic site." The papers were filed in Dutchess County Court Jan. 1.

In Europe: Bulgarian Government Reported Out

Bulgarian Government of Premier Dobri Bojilov was reported to have fallen as all telephone and telegraph communications with Bulgaria were broken off, Turkish reports said.

Finland's political leader, Finance Minister Vaino Tanner, suffered his first major defeat when the Social Democrats rejected his candidate for party General Secretary, according to an AP report from Stockholm. Jussi Lonkainen, a member of Parliament, was elected Secretary over M. Topi, who is anti-Russian.

German contradiction of the report of Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz's resignation as a result of the sinking of the Scharnhorst has come by way of the Berlin Radio in a routine announcement concerning a missing U-boat captain said to have been issued over the Admiral's name.

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery has arrived in London from Italy. He has been named to lead British ground invasion forces under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, invasion chief.

Silvio Gai, Minister of Economic Affairs in Benito Mussolini's puppet Italian government, has resigned, the Berlin Radio reports, and Angelo Parchi has been named his successor.

Turkey will keep free from the fires of war, Premier Sukru Saracoglu told the Turkish people in a New Year's message, but added that his nation was prepared to "face any dangers" that might arise.

The Shah of Iran, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, declared that "I would like to see my Army co-operating much more with the Allies," in an interview reported by the Associated Press.

Seven Danes were executed after convictions by a Nazi court on charges of sabotage, German-censored Copenhagen dispatches relate.

Washington: Release of Canned Beans Planned

The War Food Administration announced plans to release about 20,000,000 pounds of canned pork and beans for sale soon to civilians. The stock is to come from supplies previously set aside for war requirements.

The S. S. United Victory, first of more than 300 "Victory" type ships to be built for the Maritime Commission this year, is to be launched on Jan. 12 from Henry J. Kaiser's Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation yard at Portland, Ore., it was announced in the Capital.

Less than 1.5 per cent of excess property disposed of by the Army Air Forces in October and November went into civilian channels, the War Department announced. The remainder went to other armed services and government agencies.

President Roosevelt named a three-man committee to investigate a dispute involving the Fair Employment Practices Committee, railway labor organizations and 16 southern carriers over the question of racial discrimination. The members are: Judge Walter P. Stacy, Raleigh, N. C., Chairman; Judge William H. Holly of the U. S. District Court, Chicago; and Mayor Frank J. Lausche of Cleveland.

Furloughs may be extended by the amount of travel time involved if the military situation permits such longer leave from duty, according to a War Department ruling. Travel time had eaten up as much as half of some furloughs because of distance and difficulties in travel, it had been pointed out by Senator Millikin (R) of Colorado.

Americas: Anti-Inflation Program in Mexico

An anti-inflation program for Mexico, including sale of government bonds at attractive interest rates to retire money from circulation, was announced in Mexico City by **Eduardo Suarez,** Secretary of Finance.

Pan American-Grace Airways announced in New York that operations during 1943 over routes serving the eight republics on the west coast of South America had exceeded by far all 1942 records.

Orient: Chiang Favors a Free Japanese Vote

The Japanese people should be allowed to choose their own form of government after the military regime is overthrown, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek declared in a New Year's message, in which he disclosed that President Roosevelt agrees wfth this point of view.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

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Weather Predictions

Rain—Freezing

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Case Against Police Heads Nol Prossed

Five officials are freed on indictment but Bushnell says action is no barrier to future proceedings.

Prosecution of five Boston police officials, charged with conspiracy to permit gambling in Boston, was abruptly terminated today when the Attorney General, Robert T. Bushnell, nol prossed the case.

Mr. Bushnell charged that the indictment as it now stands is materially different from that which the Grand Jury presented to the Superior Court and in effect "materially restricted in the matter of the introduction of evidence in attempting to establish the conspiracy contemplated by the Grand Jury."

The sudden surprise ending to the State's case against the police officials, which has been in the courts since last March 27, when the original blanket indictment was returned by the Suffolk County Grand Jury, came only a few minutes before the scheduled opening of the trial in Suffolk Superior Court.

No Barrier

In a brief letter to Police Commissioner Thomas F. Sullivan, Attorney General Bushnell called attention to the fact that the present disposition of the indictment did not preclude any further proceedings.

"However," the letter said, "I believe that such parts of the evidence relating to this subject matter as may be relevant in assisting you in the performance of your duties as Commissioner should be available to you for such consideration as you may believe it requires.

"Mr. Hayes, in charge of the division of criminal law, will be glad to make arrangements to this end at your convenience."

Five Officials Freed

Police officials freed of the conspiracy charges by the Attorney General's action are Supt. Edward W. Fallon, Deputy Superintendents John M. Anderson and James R. Claflin, Captains John A. Doherty and Edward J. Keating. Originally indicted with them were Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty, whose indictment was quashed and Sergt. Arthur M. Eunson, who recently passed on.

In a statement, filed with Clerk of Courts William M. Prendible, Attorney General Bushnell indicated, however, that the nol pros action and the statement of reasons given should not be construed as "any barrier whatsoever to appropriate proceedings before any tribunal with reference to all or any part of the subject matter" contained in the indictment now terminated. The State's decision to nol pros, Mr. Bushnell's statement said, "is limited exclusively

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Two Soviet Armies Surging Forward To Borders of Poland and Latvia; U. S. Urged to Plan World Council Now

Care is also stressed to avert home front split under heat of political campaign.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 — This wartime capital began the working new year with two foremost purposes.

One is to strengthen a home-front unity which will withstand the strain of a long and strenuous political campaign.

The other is to lift foreign policy so effectively above party controversy that substantial progress can be made in the coming months to carry forward the United Nations' war coalition into a United Nations' peace coalition.

This, in fact, was the burden of President Roosevelt's New Year's message.

He urged that "we direct our thoughts to the conception of the united nations" and stressed the need to continue when peace comes "the mutually beneficial co-operation we have achieved in the war."

Today, Senators Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota and Carl A Hatch (D) of New Mexico, joined in recommending that the Administration take the prompt initiative and leadership to bring into being the kind of United Nations Council which the Pact of Moscow foreshadowed.

Think Time to Act, Now

It was their view that it is eminently desirable to develop a functioning international organization of the Allies while the war is in progress and before the heat of the American presidential elections makes its formulation all the more difficult.

Senator Ball remarked that numerous Senators who endorse international collaboration in general terms are constantly saying that they will not commit themselves until they see a specific Administration proposal.

"Why not," he asked, "lay a specific charter for the beginnings of an international organization before the Senate. The Senate has indorsed such an organization and the principal allies have stated at the Moscow conference that it is their purpose to establish such an organization 'at the earliest possible date.' Now, it seems to me, is the best time to do it."

Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, who helped draft the generalized "Mackinac Charter" of the Republican Postwar Advisory Council which announced that more detailed proposals for inter-

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Associated Press Radiophoto

Kiev: City of Ruins

Residents of Kiev, Russian city liberated by the Soviet Army Nov. 6 after Germans had occupied it since Sept. 19, 1941, draw water from a well. Around them are ruins of the city.

Another Red Army takes Novograd Volynsk on way to Poland; American troops land at Saidor, New Guinea; RAF drops 1,000 tons of bombs on Berlin.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

Russia's First Ukrainian Army is within 10 miles of the Polish border. Its First Baltic Army is less than 45 miles from Latvia.

Another column has captured Novograd Volynsk, major obstacle between the Russian armies and the Polish border, 15 miles away.

The Russians are only 35 miles from the Germans' trunk railroad from Warsaw to Odessa and only 20 miles from the River Bug where the Germans are liable to attempt a stand.

In the Pacific, American Sixth Army troops landed at Saidor on the North Coast of New Guinea, 110 miles from Finschhafen, thereby threatening the rear of Japanese fighting around Blücher Point and opening the way to attack on Madang, main Japanese New Guinea base, 55 miles to the west.

Another British air attack on Berlin, dropping 1,000 tons of bombs, coming only 21 hours after the previous night's attack by Lancasters, was believed to have ended all possibilities of administrative work in the ruined German Capital.

In Italy, Canadians of the Eighth Army fighting north of Ortona were reported within artillery range of the port of Pescara.

By the capture of Poyaski, west of Korosten, General Vatutin's forces have come within 10 miles of the old Polish frontier. The advance is continuing on a 200-mile front, forming a sharp salient some 120 miles west of Kiev. At the northern end of the salient Russian spearheads are thrusting toward Poland; at the southern end, at either side of the German stronghold of Berdichev, they are pushing toward the Rumanian border 50 miles to the south. In the center, they have reached Novograd Volynsk.

With the hourly expected fall of the encircled Berdichev, the main German hope of preserving the supply routes of Marshal von Mannstein's armies in the Dnieper Bend, must be a stand on the Bug.

Meanwhile, the Germans were reported to have ordered blackouts in cities and villages of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, fearing Russian air attacks. In the West, the RAF's merciless attacks on Berlin were accompanied by a new raid on Hamburg, which has been showing some renewal of port activity, and on points in France.

It is significant that while the Berlin raid of Jan. 2 met little fighter resistance, that of the following night found strong forces of fighters awaiting them.

The landing of units of the 32nd Division on Saidor is the third blow at the Japanese in 18 days, following closely on the landings at Cape Gloucester and Arawe in New Britain. The landing party at Saidor, under Brig. Gen. Clarence Martin, appeared to have taken the Japanese by surprise, finding no resistance after the thorough preparation by bombers and naval guns.

The newly occupied area should afford General MacArthur's men a convenient air base from which to attack the Japanese base of Madang. When that stronghold is reduced, there will be little left to the Japanese in New Guinea save the air base at Wewak.

Sagging Morale of Japan: Soldiers Tired of War

In continuing his series of dispatches from the battle fronts in China, Guenther Stein tells today how it feels to be the target in a Japanese air raid and how the morale of the Nipponese soldier is steadily deteriorating.

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON THE NORTH HUNAN FRONT IN CHINA, Dec. 31. Delayed—After 12 days' travel by horse and on foot over 120 miles across country which recently has been the scene of skirmishes, medium engagements, and at least one intensive battle, our party of correspondents and military attaches today is resting at the Norwegian mission station before starting the week's return journey to Chungking.

We did not come near the actual fighting front where Chinese armies continue to push back the Japanese from territories around Tungting Lake which they captured in November. All I heard of the battle were several faint shell detonations. But early on the morning of Dec. 24 the fighting front came to us for five minutes.

I was getting up at 6:40 a. m. in advanced headquarters of a certain Chinese Army unit at Taoyuan while some others still were asleep. A Chinese orderly bringing hot water said casually: Some planes are approaching. We don't know whether they are Allied or enemy."

Target of Bombers

We did not take the news seriously since a former school in which we stayed was virtually the only undamaged building in the town. It had not been raided for more than a month. Thirty seconds later we heard unusually low-flying planes and ran toward the stairs. Most of us were undressed when the first bomb thundered down nearby, shaking our schoolhouse badly.

We realized our party was the enemy's direct target, knew the Chinese commanders had laid out an exhibition of Japanese trophies including ammunition and gas shells on the ground floor, and felt that our only hope was bad Japanese marksmanship since there was no opposition.

Screaming planes dived lower. Bombs dropped nearer and nearer while we scrambled on and crouched by a wall around the school compound.

"This is a Japanese Christmas present for us," some one shouted.

"Make for the washroom, there's a hole in the wall," yelled another.

Earth, bricks, and shrapnel flew around us. My head was covered with mud from a nearby field. We rushed through a hole in the wall to the river bank looking for shelter. At last all five planes rose and left, having dropped five

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Speedy Blows Keep Nazis On Run in Russia

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Jan. 3—The speed with which Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's First Ukrainian Army is striking has made it practically impossible for the Germans to keep their retreat under control as the Russians draw within artillery range of the old Polish frontier.

For example, the loss of Kazatin, one of the key villages in the Zhitomir region, apparently came as a surprise to the Germans who, according to reports from the front, had hastily formed special shock troops from their reserves to protect the town. But after a swift, fierce battle, the Russians routed them completely, and the Germans did not even have time to carry out their usual routine destruction or evacuate supplies.

This accounts for the large booty which fell into Russian hands and which included 103 field and self-propelled guns, many mortars and small arms, one armored train, seven locomotives, more than 1,000 motor vehicles, 100 motorcycles, 300 horses, and fuel and food depots.

Continuous Offensive

One of the most remarkable features of the Russian offensive has been its continuity. At no time has the weather brought the Soviet troops to a standstill, as was the case in previous campaigns. This is high tribute to the Red Army's Command, efficiency, and organization, especially as regards logistics, for unlike the period when they were on defensive the Rus-

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Review Shows War Output Rise Salient Domestic Development

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The second year for the United States of World War II saw on the home front a continuance of the phenomenal rate of increase in the output of war materials as the American industrial giant stretched his sinews completely. Aircraft output, which was just under 50,000 in 1942, rose to a rate at the end of 1943 of somewhere around 110,000 military planes a year, and even this figure by no means reflected the increase, since the proportion of heavy bombers had increased sharply and that of trainers fallen away off.

Merchant ship construction totaled about 20,000,000 deadweight tons (against 8,000,000 in 1942), and would have gone still higher had there been enough steel. The output of aviation gasoline was doubled or more over 1942, and by the end of 1943 monster cracking and refining equipment was being rushed to completion by 45,000 workmen to double 1943 output or more in 1944.

The rate of output of special military electric equipment, particularly electronic, was raised during the year to the enormous annual output rate of $4,000,000,000. The shipyards of the country doubled the size of the United States Navy.

Astounding Production Increase

In fact, so stunning was the output increase in some fields—in nearly every case ahead of expectations except where material or manpower shortages prevented—that by the end of the year extensive reorganizations of the war programs were under way in which large-scale "cut-backs" diverted men and materials from one program to another, and some 12,000 contracts had already been cancelled before completion. Thus the output of tanks was cut back, while that of heavy-duty trucks was speeded.

The production of small-arms ammunition was cut down while that of artillery shells was increased. The merchant shipbuilding program was revised downward in order to expand very rapidly the output of naval landing craft and invasion barges and equipment.

In fact, the principal problem of the war industry authorities ceased to be that of getting maximum production in all lines, and became that of deciding between different parts of the program, and of shifting men and materials to different war supplies as the changing war needs dictated.

But while this problem of selec-

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'Strikes-Aided-Nazis' Charge Stirs Tempest in Washington

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—Senators today demanded the name of the "high-official source" who charged that the American railway and steel disputes had encouraged Germany and its satellites to fight on beyond the winter at the needless sacrifice of thousands of American soldiers' lives.

The White House today neither confirmed nor denied the charge, though a noncommittal statement by Stephen T. Early, the President's secretary, indicated that the President, and the anonymous "spokesman"—associated in some quarters with United States Army Chief of Staff Gen. George C. Marshall, might be thinking along similar lines.

An investigation of recent Axis radiocasts dealing with the American strike situation seemed to challenge the charge that Germany had made much use of the United States industrial crisis. It was hardly mentioned on recordings of Nazi broadcasts made by the Government listening posts.

Rail-Union Chiefs Meet

The heads of three operating railroad brotherhoods met today to consider what a spokesman termed "the cowardly attack" on railroad workers.

The railroad union spokesman said the conferees would consider, among other things, a suggestion that the Senate Truman Investigating Committee be asked to investigate.

Senatorial reaction seemed to be best summed up by Walter F. George (D), of Georgia, that "any high official making such a statement on such a serious matter should be willing to assume responsibility for it." He added:

"In some instances candor is just as important as withholding mili-

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Allies Launch 'Invasion Year' With New Air Blitz on Berlin

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 3—With Berlin again heavily attacked by the RAF last night for the second night running, a fresh wave of activity and expectancy in Britain has swept in with this momentous new year.

Defying weather which 12 months ago would have severely restricted flying, the RAF has dropped more than 2,000 tons of bombs on the Reich Capital in the past two nights for a total loss of 56 bombers.

A note of urgency in these attacks is regarded by some observers as suggesting that the bombing of Germany is nearer completion than perhaps is generally supposed.

U. S. Role

The arrival here over the week end of Lieut. Gen. Carl Spaatz, newly appointed leader of the American Strategic Bombing Force in the European Theater, also has stimulated interest in the part American fliers are about to play.

Colossal air plans for the invasion are said to be ready. The cost of these plans in planes and crews has been estimated and maximum replacements scheduled.

Britain began to hear over the week end how it soon will be told of comprehensive detailed plans of what civilians in every walk of life will be expected to do when the military authorities here take over finally for the armies which will invade Europe.

This corresponded met a farmer who faces the prospect of this year's work without the Canadian helpers, who have seen him through four years of labor shortage.

Difficult Situation

This farmer does[illegible]ow what he's going to d[illegible]nout those lusty Canadians who soon will be fighting in Europe. His own few laborers are in the last stages of mobilization for home-guard duties to repulse possible German

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Order of the Bath Given to U. S. Admiral

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters,

Algiers, Algeria, Jan. 3

The Order of Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath has been conferred on Vice-Admiral H. K. Hewitt, Commander of American Naval Forces in the North Africa Theater, by King George VI in recognition of Admiral Hewitt's services during Mediterranean naval operations.

The Order of Companionship of the Bath was conferred on Rear Admiral Spencer L. Lewis, Calvert, Texas, Admiral Hewitt's Chief of Staff; Rear Admiral Richard L. Connolly, Washington, D. C., and Rear Admiral Lyal A. Davidson, Newport, R. I., for their part in the Sicilian campaign. The honorary order given the latter three previously was recorded erroneously as Knight of the Bath.

Russia:

Russians Approach Polish Border

Driving within 15 miles of the prewar Polish border, advance Russian forces captured Novograd Volynsk, last major obstacle between the Russian armies and the old frontier in the Zhitomir region, Premier Joseph tSalin announced.

The Russian drive toward Poland thus became a race between two advance columns of Gen. Nikolai Vaatutin's army. The second column, farther north in the Korosten area, was reported

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Debt Cut to $110,000,000 Tobin Reports to Council

Boston enters the New Year with its lowest net funded debt since 1929, a debt now totaling slightly more than $110,000,000, Mayor Tobin reported today in an address before the incoming Boston City Council.

While Mayor Tobin forecast no immediate tax reduction relief for Boston taxpayers, he did say that if his debt cutting policy is continued until 1950, the annual debt charges would be so slashed that the savings annualled would constitute a $6 drop in Boston tax rate.

Mayor Tobin told the Council that a continuation of his debt policy until the end of his term in 1945 will result in a net funded debt of $93,000,000 or $94,000,000 or the lowest debt obligation of the city since 1926.

"If this policy should be continued beyond my term of office and remain in force until the year 1950," the Mayor asserted, "our net debt by that year would be $80,000,000, or back to the level which prevailed in 1913, before the first World War, and this figure can be attained even though during the years 1946 to 1949, a total of $10,000,000 is borrowed."

Urging the Council members to support such a policy the Mayor said it will immeasurably strengthen the financial structure of the City and will make it possible for the city government to undertake not only permanent improvements out of current taxes, but also will permit the city to give substantial relief to taxpayers.

Reduction of Debt

"After serving as Mayor of Boston for a period of six years, I am firmly convinced that the most important financial policy to be pursued for the future security of the city is the rapid reduction of its outstanding debt and the incurring of such permanent debt as only unusual conditions might compel, and then, under no circumstances, should the amount of debt contracted in any given year ever exceed the amount retired, Mayor Tobin stated.

The Mayor stressed the need of postwar planning now in order that Boston, along with Federal, State and local governments, will be prepared to change quickly its enterprises from wartime to peacetime production and provide in the interim period at least temporary opportunities for employment.

"Projects, the cost of which will be self-liquidating, will be given preference in any postwar activities, in order that we may avoid placing unnecessary debt burdens on our citizens," the Mayor said.

"Sometime ago," he continued, "I appointed a postwar committee under the leadership of the Chairman of the City Planning Board. That Committee is giving consideration to a tentative program involving all urgent projects and undertakings under consideration by the Committee."

Number one project on Mayor Tobin's list is the construction of a viaduct connecting Long Island with the mainland and the demolition and reconstruction of all second and third class structures of that institution.

New Hospitals

Among the structures, he told the Council, will be a new hospital for women, a women's dormitory, and a new hospital for men. The total cost of this project will be in the vicinity of $2,300,000. Mayor Tobin disclosed that sufficient progress has been made on the engineering of the viaduct to be able to proceed shortly after any easing that may occur in priorities on the materials required for its construction. This portion of the project, he said, will cost about $800,000.

With a view to the extension of rapid transit facilities, Mayor Tobin said that the West Roxbury branch of the New Haven Railroad has been completely engineered to the Dedham line.

"The studies of the Transit Commission, under the direction of the Postwar Planning Committee and the City Planning Board prove this to be a needed self-supporting project," the Mayor said. "This work should be started at the earliest possible date following the termination of the war.

"A further study is in process, extending the West Roxbury line through Dedham to Hyde Park, and returning over the Providence Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad to Forest Hills. The estimated cost," he said, "of the over-all project is $10,426,000."

"Other projects for the various city departments totaling an estimated cost of $14,000,000 are under consideration by the Postwar Planning Committee," he said. "The capital cost of the greater portion of those projects can be justified on the basis of self-liquidation.

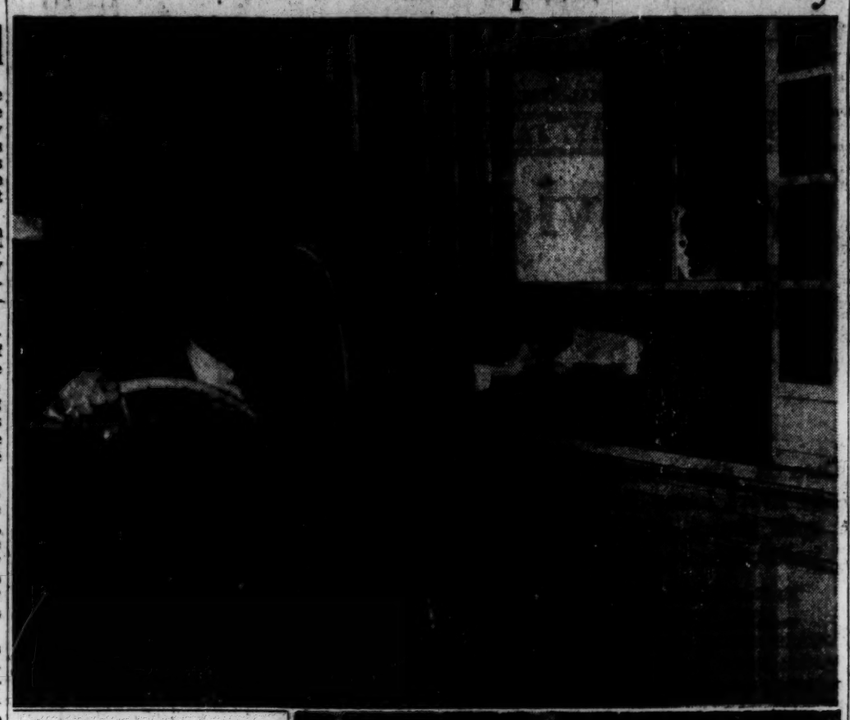
Traffic Conference

"In 1940, I appointed a Mayor's Conference on Traffic to study the problem of traffic congestion in Boston. That Conference developed a program of traffic arteries which has been the subject of legislation for the past several years. The war has delayed final action. It is now before the State Commission on Postwar Highways. This Commission is in agreement that the completion of this program will eliminate the most serious traffic problem in the Commonwealth. Engineering estimates place the cost of these projects in the vicinity of $20,000,000.

"In the Congress of the United States, I am pleased to report, consideration, as a postwar reconstruction activity, is now being given to the replanning and rebuilding of the centers of metropolitan areas in order to eliminate the blight which has followed the trend of decentralization during recent years. Among the proposals receiving active support in Congress is one to provide loans to cities to purchase large downtown areas to be cleared and leased to private agencies on a long term basis, the difference between the annual rental of such land and the annual interest and amortization of the loan would be charged off over a long term up to one hundred years. This proposal coincides with studies we have made here in Boston for the rehabilitation of depreciated areas. . . .

"Other projects being contemplated are the extension of the East Boston Tunnel to the expanded Boston Airport and beyond to Orient Heights. The extension of the Washington Street Tunnel to Forest Hills and removal of present elevated structure along Washington Street. Extension of Washington Street Tunnel from Haymarket Square to Sullivan Square, Charlestown, and removal of present elevated structure along that route." The latter two projects, he estimated, would cost $34,000,000."

'Drive In' Branch Bank Opens in Back Bay



By a Staff Photographer

National Shawmut Inaugurates Seventh Office of Kind

Conveniently located on the corner of Massachusetts Avenue, Westland Avenue, and St. Stephen Street, back of Symphony Hall, this newest "Drive In" branch of the National Shawmut Bank makes it easy for customers to do their banking quickly, directly from their automobiles. There's also ample parking space in the rear of the attractive building. Upper picture shows how banking is transacted. Miss Lillian Nelson, teller, is at the window. Lower—Mrs. Rosemary Hunnell, assistant to T. T. Shackford, manager of the branch, is shown inside the new vault.

U. S. Caravan Stresses Need Of More Wood

With the loss of more than 1,000,000 feet of lumber in a Watertown fire on Sunday to point to the urgency of its message, the United States Army's "Salute to Wood" Caravan today was in Bucksport, Maine, on a tour of the eastern and northern sections of the State.

Commanded by Major Alex Smith, First Service Command Director of the Industrial Services Division of the Army Bureau of Public Relations, the motorized flying squadron carried an appeal from the Government for greatly increased production of pulpwood and lumber to supply the immediate and pressing needs of the armed forces.

Lumber burned in Watertown at the yard of the Kimball Lumber Company, it was pointed out, consisted of finished lumber prepared for war production uses. According to Ralph O. Hunt, treasurer of the lumber company, the loss will reach $125,000.

The Army caravan will move on to Machias, Calais, Houlton, Van Buren, Fort Kent, Millinocket, and Lincoln during the week. It will bivouac at Bangor on Sunday and will then leave on Monday for the remainder of its tour to the woods and mill centers at Pittsfield, Greenville, Bingham, Madison, Oakland, and Waterville.

Besides squadron personnel the caravan includes two veterans of the North Africa campaign, a Naval gunner, rescued from a sunken ship, military technicians and field representatives of the War Production Board, the United States Forestry Service, and pulpwood and lumber mills of the area to be visited.

The caravan will carry displays of war equipment in which wood and pulpwood products are used, will conduct free community rallies at each of the 14 scheduled stops, and will show the new official government motion picture, "War Department Report."

Curley Indicted Second Time By Federal Jury in Washington

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Representative James M. Curley (D) of Masachusetts was indicted for a second time today by a Federal Grand Jury here in connection with the operation of Engineers' Group, Inc., described by the Department of Justice as "a government war contracts brokerage racket."

In addition to Mr. Curley, three-term Mayor of Boston, former Governor of Massachusetts and now the State's Democratic Committeeman, the indictment named six defendants, five of them previously indicted. Th new defendant is David E. Desmond, Boston, described as a salesman for Engineers' Group, Inc.

The indictment, alleging violation of the mail fraud statute, contains 16 counts.

All the defendants except Mr. Desmond were indicted on identical charges Sept. 16, 1943, but the indictment was set aside Nov. 1 on the technical grounds that the order impaneling the Grand Jury had not been signed by the Chief Justice or the Senior Associate Justice of the District of Columbia Federal Court.

Other defendants and their connection with Engineers' Group Inc., as reported by the Department of Justice:

Donald Wakefield Smith, of Washington and Pittsburgh, an attorney and former member of the National Labor Relations Board, Treasurer, Vice-President, Assistant Secretary and Director.

James G. Fuller, formerly of Washington but now serving a five-year term in a Federal penitentiary for sending fraudulent securities through the mails, Executive Vice-President and Director.

James Barton Underwood, formerly of Washington but now serving with the Greek Army at Cairo, Egypt, President and Director during January and February, 1942.

Bert Hall, formerly of Dallas, Texas, now of Tulsa, Okla., described as an inventor, Vice-President and Director.

Marshall J. Fitzgerald, Chicago and Washington, Secretary and Director.

The indictment charges that orally and in various brochures and correspondence sent through the mails between June 20, 1941, and Feb. 28, 1942, the defendants "falsely and fraudulently" represented themselves as being an experienced and competent firm of consulting engineers with special facilities and qualifications for obtaining war contracts from the Government.

The indictment charges, however, that the defendants had little or no experience of the sort claimed and "could not and did not" produce any of the services for which they allegedly were paid.

Retainer fees of as much as $7,500 were accepted from clients and contracts were entered into calling for commissions of as much as 8 per cent on all contracts obtained, the Justice Department said.

The department described Mr. Curley as President and Director of the Engineers' Group until Dec. 29, 1941.

Timilty Claims Bushnell Act Vindicates Police Officials

Complete vindication was claimed for five Boston police officials by Joseph F. Timilty, former Boston Police Commissioner, today in a statement after Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell nol prossed gambling conspiracy charges against the officers. Mr. Timilty's statement follows:

"If the truth could be extracted from Bushnell he would tell the public that he abandoned this prosecution because there was no case. That's what Volpe told him last week. That's what I told the public months ago. It represents complete vindication, but it's a pity, in a way that it could not have been obtained in a trial in which this petty man could have been exposed as the arrank faker he actually is.

"It is the climax to one of the most disgraceful persecutions in the history of the Commonwealth, promoted by the manevolence of the Attorney General and nurtured on the lies and innuendoes of vengeful criminals and Police Department stool-pigeons bearing fancied grievances against their superiors. If the cost of this blundering were measured alone in dollars over $200,000, it would be sufficient to condemn Bushness as an incompetent. But there is another aspect to be considered. The physicians have stated a cause for Sergeant Arthur M. Eunsons death, but there are many who believe he would still be living had the Attorney General not laid wicked and false charges against this innocent man. It is a case for impeachment proceedings and not mere criticism.

"Even when he recognized defeat, Bushnell is lacking in the common decency to apologize and withdraw his charges. Instead he hides behind some more reckless accusations. These men, I am sure, are innocent of the charges he laid against them, but if he believes them guilty, how can he, in conscience and in keeping with his office, quit at this period of the case? The fact is, and he knows it, that he never had any evidence against me, or against any of these men.

"I am helpless of course, to prevent Bushnell from continuing to vilify me in his public reports, although I know they never at any time had any effect upon our fair-minded citizens. It is typical of Bushnell and of his purpose to do everything possible to defame me that he charged me as a co-conspirator within a week, even after the court declared I was not, knowing at the time he would never go to trial on the case. It is an unsatisfactory climax to a sordid procedure."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Help Wanted: N. H. Postmasters

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Uncle Sam is having trouble in hiring postmasters at Fabyan House, N. H., and Marlboro, Vt.

The Civil Service Commission announced today that for the second time no one had responded to calls for applicants to take examinations to fill vacancies in the two jobs.

Under the law, the vacancies may now be filled by appointments by the Postoffice Department.

The Fabyan House job pays $672 a year and Marlboro, $566.

'Wee' Wac Is Promoted

LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Mary (Pee Wee) Hallaran, of Boston, a former Lowell, Mass., schoolteacher, who is "five feet tall if you stretch it a bit," turned in her captain's bars in exchange for a major's oakleaf today. She was commander of the first WAC separate battalion to reach Britain and is now serving with the Eighth Air Force.

Boston City Council Votes to Adjourn Until Next Monday

After two unsuccessful ballots to elect a President of the City Council for 1944, the body adjourned their meeting until next Monday, on the motion of James F. Coffey of East Boston, under the protest of numerous members.

A voice vote was taken on the adjournment and it was apparent to most observers that the nays were in the majority, but the Chair allowed the motion to be carried. Despite protests from various Council members, the Acting President, William F. Dwyer of Allston, left the rostrum, declaring the meeting over.

Leading candidates for the presidency were: Thomas J. Kerrigan, South Boston; and Matthey Hanley, Ward 11. On the first ballot Councillor Kerrigan polled eight votes to Hanley's four, other Councillors polling scattered votes. On the second ballot, Councillor Hanley received 11 votes, one short of the necessary 12 to elect. Councillor Kerrigan received eight.

Plan E Mayor Of Lowell Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 3—Woodbury F. Howard, a leader in the successful campaign for adoption of Plan E government in Lowell, today was elected Mayor of the city by the City Council.

Lowell is the second Massachusetts city to adopt the City Manager - Proportional Representation system of government, Cambridge having been the first.

Mr. Howard, who was co-chairman of the Plan E Committee, received five votes in the nine-man Council, Mayor Joseph J. Sweeney three votes.

Tonight the Council will vote on selection of a City Manager, for which the salary may be set as high as $20,000 a year. While the City Manager is the administrative officer of the city under Plan E, the Mayor performs the various social duties of a city's official head.

Bay State Delivery Of Tax Forms Begins

Letter carriers throughout the Bay State began delivery of 1,612,400 Federal income taxe forms today, covering the calender year of 1943. These forms must be filled in and filed not later than March 15, and Thomas H. Buckley, Acting Collector of Internal Revenue, urges all to file their returns with the greatest possible speed to facilitate the work of the tax bureau.

Under the pay-as-you-go system all current tax payments that have been withheld by employers or have been paid on the declaration of estimated tax, are merely approximate. Thousands of taxpayers will have taxes to pay when the returns are filed between now and March 15, he said.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Rain—Freezing

Boston and Vicinity: Moderate to heavy rain, not so cold tonight, with freezing rain over some interior suburbs early tonight. Tuesday clearing and no change in temperature. Increasing winds will become fresh and strong tonight and diminish slowly on Tuesday.

Southwestern Maine: Moderate to occasionally heavy snow, not so cold tonight. Tuesday snow ending, diminishing cloudiness and continued moderately cold. Increasing winds will become fresh and strong tonight and diminish slowly on Tuesday.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Moderate to occasionally heavy snow except possibly mixed with freezing rain extreme south portion, not so cold tonight. Tuesday clearing and continued moderately cold, increasing winds will become fresh and strong tonight and diminish slowly on Tuesday.

Massachusetts: Moderate to heavy rain, not so cold tonight, with freezing rain over much of the interior section. Tuesday clearing with little change in temperature. Increasing winds will become fresh and strong tonight and diminish slowly on Tuesday.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Moderate to heavy rains, not so cold tonight with freezing rain over most of interior sections early tonight. Tuesday clearing with little change in temperature.

Eastport to Block Island: Storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 6:24 p. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Tuesday, 7:00 a. m.; height 9.5 feet.

Booby Traps And Duds Are Part of Job

News in Aviation

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Brig. Gen. Burton O. Lewis, Commanding General of the Boston Ordnance District, today disclosed that the Ordnance lads who load up the bombers and fighters with bombs to drop on the enemy are themselves masters of the highly complex art of using explosives.

All aviation-ordnance units operating in Italy and the Southwest Pacific, for instance, are equipped with demolition kits, General Lewis explained. He added that in equipping air units with demolition kits the Army Ordnance hopes for the best but is also prepared for the worst. The lesson of Pearl Harbor is too fresh to permit unpreparedness for any eventuality that the tides of battle may upfold, he stated.

General Lewis pointed out that demolition has both a defensive and offensive value. Ordnance "dynamite" squads, besides loading combat aircraft, are trained in the art of destroying repair shops, bombs, disabled planes, fuel drums, and anything of value to the enemy should a speedy retreat be made necessary from some advance airfield.

If, when our invasion forces register new territorial gains, specially trained ordnance bomb disposal squads from ground forces are not immediately available, aviation-ordance units comb newly captured airfields for concealed time-delay bombs and duds, as well as "booby" traps, mines, and other enemy-prepared surprises, he said.

Ordnance troops performed heroic impromptu demolition and evacuation work during the early months of the war, General Lewis also disclosed. Ordance units attached to the Nineteenth Bomber Group in the Philippines, for instance, provided the bombs and machine-gun ammunition for the American heavy bombers that tried vainly to beat off the avalanche of Japanese planes that descended on the Islands.

They prepared machine guns, patched up damaged planes, built new airfields and, near the end, prepared mines and demolition equipment, the General said. Ordnance officers, he said, were the last Americans to leave Mindanao in the Philippines and Malang in southeast Java.

Among those scheduled to speak at the conference are: George C. Neal, General Conusel for the Civil Aeronautics Board, on "The Expansion of Domestic Aviation"; John B. Bayard, chief of the airports planning section, Civil Aeronautics Administration; Lieut. Col. Earle E. Johnson, National Commander of the Civil Air Patrol, on "The Future of Private Flying"; Samuel J. Solomon, President of Northeast Airlines, on "Co-ordinated Services for New England"; Mayor William F. Corry, Chairman, Barre-Montpelier, Vt., Airport Commission, on "Leasing of Airport Facilities"; Mayor Richard L. Holbrook, of Keene, N. H., on "Problems Connected With the Construction of a Municipal Airport"; William F. Champlin, President, Skyhaven, Inc., Rochester, N. H., on "Problems of the Airport Operator."

$33,000 Stolen By Armed Thieves In Copley Square

In an armed assault and robbery, holiday receipts of the Copley-Plaza Hotel, consisting of $17,000 in cash and $16,000 in checks, were seized today as they were being taken to the Boylston Street branch of the State Street Trust Company.

According to the story told police by Mark Ellis of Allston, house officer for the hotel, he was held up in Copley Square and beaten with the butt of a revolver. Mr. Ellis, who had the receipts in two manila envelopes, was accompanied by Mrs. Alice Price, hotel cashier.

One of the robbers was at the wheel of a car with a New York license, Mr. Ellis told police, and another was on the sidewalk. Mr. Ellis said he was struck from behind. Mrs. Price was not molested by the robbers, he said.

According to the story given police, the sidewalk assailant jumped into the car. When the police gave chase, the robbers switched to another car on Coleman Street, Dorchester.

Boston Kiwanis Club

George Stringfellow, President of the New York Kiwanis Club will be the guest speaker of the Boston Kiwanis Club at a luncheon meeting at the Bradford Hotel, at noon Jan. 13. Governor Saltonstall of Massachusetts is scheduled to introduce the speaker. The Boston Club will hold a Ladies Night Jan. 6 at Hotel Gardner, with installation of officers for 1944.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

Mrs. Tanner will speak on "A Survey of Costume" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.
Dorothy Horan, contralto, Emanuel Zambelli, pianist, and William Achilles, accompanist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.
Ludlow Griscom will speak in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library on "Development of Field Ornithology. The Study of the Living Bird. Problems in Identification. The Modern Criteria of Abundance" at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Indictment Against Five Police Heads Nol Prossed

Continued from Page 1

to this indictment as it now stands before the court and under all the circumstances."

Bushnell Explains

Regarding the nol pros, the Attorney General, in his statement, said:

"This indictment as presented by the Suffolk Grand Jury to the Superior Court charged the then Police Commissioner of the City of Boston, together with these defendants, who were subordinates under him in the Police Department, with conspiracy to permit and allow the maintenance of illegal lotteries and gambling establishments in the City of Boston, by wilfully refusing and neglecting to perform their respective legal duties as such police officials.

"The indictment as it now stands is materially different from that which the Grand Jury presented to the Superior Court. It has in legal effect been altered and whittled down by a court action eliminating the Police Commissioner from its scope and leaving only his subordinates to stand trial." (The Attorney General referred to the quashing of the indictment against Commissioner Timilty by Judge Frank J. Donahue on July 2.)

"The Grand Jury returned an indictment presenting for trial on conspiracy charges the head of a police department and several subordinate officers who served under him," the Attorney General's statement continued. "This indictment now presents for trial only the subordinates. There is a vast difference between the two.

Legal Effect

"The legal effect of the court ruling was not merely the removal of one of several individuals jointly indicated without changing the context or meaning of the indictment. The ruling in fact completely changes the context, meaning and legal significance of the indictment as presented by the Grand Jury.

"Under the indictment in present form, the Commonwealth is materially restricted in the matter of the introduction of evidence in attempting to establish the conspiracy contemplated by the Grand Jury. The Supreme Judicial Court has stated a familiar principle of law with respect to conspiracy trials: 'It is well established that, when an unlawful conspiracy is entered into, all acts done by any of the parties in pursuance of the combination, although done separately and apart from the others, are in law the acts of all.' Commonwealth v. Waterman, 122 Mass. 43, at 58.

"Because of the manner in which the Police Commissioner was described in the indictment, the removal of him as a party defendant raises serious questions as to the admissibility of evidence in support of the indictment as returned and from which the Police Commissioner has been eliminated.

Materially Altered

"The process by which the indictment returned by the Grand Jury was materially altered to the legal form and scope it now takes had nothing whatever to do with the merits of the charges brought by the Grand Jury."

The Attorney General's statement then outlined the chronology of events beginning with the original indictment of the police officials on March 27 by the Suffolk County Grand Jury which served from Jan. 1 to June 30 of last year. "This Grand Jury," the Attorney General said, "devoted a very large part of its period of service to investigation of law enforcement in the city of Boston."

A portion of the statement dealt with the quashing of the indictment against Police Commissioner Timilty on July 2.

"In support of the Police Commissioner's motion to quash," the Attorney General's statement said, "it was contended that the Commissioner had no greater duties with respect to the enforcement of the criminal laws than the ordinary citizen and therefor could not legally be held on this indictment. The Court sustained this contention.

The Attorney General pointed out that under the laws of the Commonwealth the Government possesses no rights by which it might bring such a ruling before the Supreme Judicial Court for review, and is therefore bound by the ruling as to the present indictment.

"In law and in fact, throughout the period of time covered by the indictment, the defendants, as members of the Boston Police Department, were completely subject to the authority of the Police Commissioner in the performance of their duties," the statement continued. "The Commissioner's authority over his subordinates included supervision, alteration and change of such duties by him.

"The Superintendent of Police and Deputy Superintendents held their ranks wholly subject to his will and pleasure. They were not even protected in these ranks by Civil Service laws. A Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent could be 'made' or reduced to former Civil Service rank in the sole discretion of the Police Commissioner. Officers of any rank could be transferred to different duties at his will and pleasure at any time.

Within His Power

"Throughout the period covered by this indictment, all policies of the Boston Police Department with respect to law enforcement concerning illegal activities covered by this indictment were wholly within the power of the Police Commissioner to formulate, direct, alter, and supervise.

"As stated by the Supreme Judicial Court in Attorney General v. Brissenden, 271 Mass. 172, at 176: 'The police department of the City of Boston is under the general control and management of a Police Commissioner for the City of Boston, appointed by the Governor . . . The authority of the Police Commissioner is plenary to secure efficient police service. . . .'

"The powers of the Police Commissioner," the Attorney General continued, "to assist in permitting illegal gambling wer so overwhelmingly greater than those of any of these defendants now held for trial as to be beyond comparison with them.

Power to Prevent

"Alone of the defendants presented for trial by the Grand Jury the Police Commissioner possessed the power effectively to prevent the success of a conspiracy designed to permit illegal gambling establishments to exist and flourish. At all times covered by the indictment, the Police Commissioner's powers of transfer, of discipline, and even reduction in rank in the case of Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent, made it possible for him to place the subordinate defendants in positions from which they would be powerless to assist in such a conspiracy as that charged by the Grand Jury.

"The Grand Jury in returning the indictment in its original form obviously proceeded upon the theory that adequate, effective and fair prosecution for the conditions considered by it during its six-month term of service required the inclusion of the Police Commissioner possessing such plenary authority.

"With that theory I am in full accord. In my opinion, the possibility of public benefit by the further prosecution of this indictment under all the circumstances is insufficient to require such further prosecution."

Officials Reinstated To Boston Police Jobs

Shortly after Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell today nol prossed gambling conspiracy charges against five Boston police officials, Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Boston Police Commissioner, ordered the men reinstated to their former ranks as of 5:45 p. m. today.

Ulysses J. Lupien, State Director of Civil Service, immediately approved reinstatement the two captains. Restoration of the other officials to the service was not subject to Mr. Lupien's approval.

Exoneration Held Incomplete

Nol prossing of the gambling conspiracy charges against the five Boston police officials deprived the indicted men of an opportunity to full and complete exoneration through a trial, attorneys for the defendants asserted in a statement released shortly after the Attorney General's nol pros action.

The statement, issued by Arthur F. Bickford, Francis Juggins, Samuel P. Sears, Wendell P. Murray, and William H. Lewis, attorneys respectively for Supt. Edward W. Fallon, Deputy Superintendents John M. Anderson and James R. Claflin, Captains John A. Dorsey and Edward J. Keating, read in part:

"We, as counsel of record for the defendants named in the indictment, feel that in fairness to the defendants, certain facts should be made clear. An indictment is in no sense a conviction or any proof of guilt. Indictments are obtained by a prosecuting officer through evidence and testimony without any limitations as to its source or method of production. There is no opportunity afforded the accused to cross-examine witnesses or to rebutt anything introduced by the Commonwealth, or to present any evidence on his own behalf. The truth of that evidence and the guilt of the person indicted depends entirely upon the subsequent trial wherein the defendants for the first time have an opportunity to be heard.

"Since the indictment in this case was presented, the defendants have insisted upon a trial in open court. They have moved for an early trial and have opposed any move by the Attorney General for postponement.

"The last-minute action taken by the Attorney General without notice to these defendants, and who were without opportunity to object, has deprived them of any opportunity to obtain from a jury the full, formal and complete exoneration to which they were, and now are, demonstrably entitled.

Boston Flier Held After Sofia Raid

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Jan. 3 (AP)—Recent issues of Bulgarian newspapers published the names of four American fliers who were said to have been captured after bailing out over Sofia during the Dec. 21 air raid on the Bulgarian capital.

Among them are Lieut. John McLeander of Georgia and Lieut. George Mitchell of Boston, Mass.

The Sofia papers, according to dispatches, quoted the Americans as saying they were well treated and in good condition.

Draftee Status Clarified By Supreme Court Ruling

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled today that a draft registrant who objects to the classification given him by a draft board must report for duty before he can test in the courts the validity of the board's action.

The 8-1 opinion by Associate Justice Hugo L. Black, with Associate Frank Murphy dissenting, said it was "well understood" that "dire consequences might flow from apathy and delay" and that the Selective Service Act was "passed to mobilize national manpower with the speed which that necessity and understanding required."

Mr. Justice Black explained that an order to report for induction is not the "equivalent of acceptance for service" because "the selectee may still be rejected at the induction center and the conscientious objector who is opposed to noncombatant duty may be rejected at the civilian public service camp."

"Thus," Mr. Justice Black asserted, "a board order to report is no more than a necessary indeterminate step in a united and continuous process designed to raise an army speedily and efficiently."

Protests Classification

The decision specifically involved Nick Falbo of West Newton, Pa., a member of Jehovah's Witnesses. Mr. Falbo contended he should have been classified as a minister completely exempt from military training aand service.

Instead, he was classified as a conscientious objector and was ordered to report for work under civilian direction at Big Flats, N. J. He failed to report and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment by the Federal District Court at Pittsburgh.

The Court ruled that revocation of an Office of Price Administration maximum price regulation "did not prevent indictment and conviction for violation of its provisions at a time when it remained in force."

Associate Justice Owen D. Roberts delivered the decision, which had the effect of reinstating an indictment charging violation by Jacob Hark and Hyman Yaffee, operators of the Liberty Beef Company of Boston, of a price regulation which had been revoked and supplanted by another before the indictment was returned.

The Supreme Court reversed the quashing of the indictment by the District Court.

Ruling on Rates

The Court also ruled that Federal Courts are barred from passing upon a rate order by the Federal Power Commission unless the "total effect" of the order might be "unjust and unreasonable."

Associate Justice William O. Douglas delivered the 5-3 decision which referred to the fact that the tribunal earlier had held that "the Commission was not bound to the use of any single formula or combination of formulae in determining rates."

The decision specifically upheld a Federal Power Commission order directing the Hope Natural Gas Company to reduce its rates by $3,609,857 annually on natural gas consumed in Cleveland and Akron, Ohio, and in the Pittsburgh area.

Associate Justices Felix Frankfurter, Stanley Reed and Robert H. Jackson dissented and Mr. Justice Roberts did not participate.

Mrs. Roosevelt Wants 'New Deal' For Whole World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt today disagreed with the President's statement that now is the time to shelve the term New Deal.

In fact, she said, the idea of the New Deal—"an interest in the lives of human beings" — should be spread to the whole world as a basis for a sounder economy.

The President's wife admitted that Congress had decided that some activities of the New Deal should be discontinued, but added that "everything applicable to the needs of today still need to go on."

Taking direct exception to the President's recent statements that "win the war" or some such term should be substituted for "New Deal," Mrs. Roosevelt told her press conference:

"It seems to me that anyone who thinks of winning the war only as pertaining to the coming of a day of victory is only doing the thing that must be done by people concerned with military problems.

'The rest of us must look beyond the day of victory when new problems will require our interest.' '

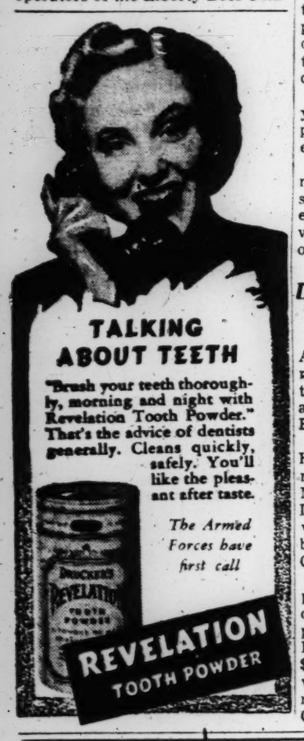
Asked by a reporter to coin a new phrase, she was unable to do so imediately, but said that whatever one was used should carry with it the idea of 'continuation of interest in human neds."

Liberty Ship to Bear Name of Carole Lombard

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—A Liberty ship will bear the name of Carole Lombard in tribute to the late movie star's accomplishment in selling War Bonds.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., suggested naming a ship for her, and the Maritime Commission announced Dec. 28 the S. S. Carole Lombard will be launched about Jan. 12 by the California Shipbuilding Corporation, Wilmington, Calif.

Miss Lombard was killed in a plane crash near Las Vegas, Nev., on Jan. 16, 1942, following an appearance at a bond rally in Indianapolis at which more than $2,000,000 worth of War Bonds were sold. She was the wife of movie actor Clark Gable, now a Captain in the Army air forces.


TALKING ABOUT TEETH
"Brush your teeth thoroughly, morning and night with Revelation Tooth Powder." That's the advice of dentists generally. Cleans quickly, safely. You'll like the pleasant after taste.
The Armed Forces have first call
REVELATION
TOOTH POWDER

Why You Shouldn't Keep Used Fats in GLASS

DON'T DO IT, LADY! A glass jar is liable to break when you pour in the hot fat. Or . . . when your butcher packs a batch of containers in a big drum or barrel for shipment, the glass ones are almost sure to get broken. When that happens, the precious fats so urgently needed to make gunpowder and battlefield medicines are difficult to use. Instead of glass, use a tin can . . . any kind will do. When it's full, rush it to your meat dealer. For every pound, he will give you 4¢ and two free meat ration points. Start saving today!

Approved by WPB and OPA. Paid for by Industry

Shock Trooper on Home Front

Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock Company

Shipyard Welder at Work

Home-front soldier at Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company of Kearny, N. J., subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, is this masked welder. This man will be kept busy in 1944 as the Government is demanding 20 per cent more ships than were turned out in record-breaking 1943. Not only that, but the demand is for offensive ships, which are harder to build than cargo vessels. Federal has produced 150 ships for war since Pearl Harbor.

Bricker Sees Centuries Set In '44 Pattern

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 3 (AP)—Events of 1944 may well determine the course of civilization for centuries to come, Gov. John W. Bricker declared in a nation-wide New Year's message broadcast over 170 radio stations.

"As we enter 1944," he said, "the forces of evil and destruction are being driven to the wall and the forces of righteousness and freedom are on the conquering march. . . . But, when this war is won, there still will be momentous decisions to make and difficult problems to solve."

The Ohio Chief Executive, who recently announced his candidacy for the Republican presidential nomination, said:

"This year will determine whether the place of the individual in society shall be strengthened or whether he shall become more and more dependent upon organized government. This Government was organized as a protection against the power of the masses as well as the classes."

Warning against what he called the "ever encroaching power of Government," Governor Bricker said faith in our system of self-government means we must keep it as near the home as possible.

Touching on the postwar world, Governor Bricker predicted production problems would be acute when millions in the armed services and in war industries return to civilian pursuits.

Denver Post Wins Radio Program Suit

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 3 (AP)—District Judge George A. Luxford dismissed Dec. 31 an injunction suit against the Denver Post, seeking to compel it to publish listings of radio programs of Station KFEL of Denver.

Judge Luxford cited an opinion stating that "a newspaper must remain free to publish such matters as it regards as possessing news value, and to refrain from publishing such matters as it may determine do not possess news value." Another opinion contained in the dismissal order said "if a newspaper were required to accept an advertisement it could be compelled to publish a news item."

In arguing against the Post's dismissal motion, attorneys for KFEL, an affiliate of the Mutual Broadcasting System, contended that omission of the listings from the newspaper's daily schedule of radio programs violated the Colorado Unfair Practices Act.

Judge Luxford disagreed, saying the Act applied to competitive business operations and the KFEL "is not a competitor of the Post Printing and Publishing Company, defendant herein."

Attorneys for KFEL announced the dismissal order would be appealed to the State Supreme Court.

Save Paper!

When you finish reading this newspaper, fold as you buy it from your dealer and save for the waste-paper salvage campaign. Tie in bundles about 18 inches high.

New Move Stars to Curb War Abuses of Child Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—All the forces within a community—the home, the church, the school, industry and commerce—were asked here today to support a program to curb child-labor abuses arising from the impact of the war effort on the American home front.

Drafted by leaders in education, health and social service and made public by the National Child Labor Committee, the program first calls for the immediate establishment of local advisory councils on child labor which, in turn, would organize stay-in-school campaigns along with vocational counseling services.

The Committee in a statement recalled that while children in the United States have been spared from the terrors of bombing and invasion, many of them living in new and crowded communities face neglect because mothers are away from home all day on war jobs.

"Other children are burdened prematurely with work too heavy for their strength, thousands are laying aside their school books to take full time jobs," it continued. "We believe that the demands for war production and essential civilian services can be met without exploiting children.

"We believe that it is a short-sighted policy to employ them at hours or under conditions which threaten their physical development and impair their educational opportunities. We believe the protection of children from harmful child labor is a community enterprise of first importance, dependent upon the co-operation of parents, employers, schools and other community agencies."

Young people were asked by the Committee to "resist the lure of war wages and to remember that temporary financial gain cannot offset future educational handicaps." Parents were urged to support this view.

The proposed community program also calls for a survey of the work children are doing outside of school; development of parallel programs of school and part time supervised work; support of adequate appropriations for child labor inspection and enforcements and community discussion of the problem.

Esquire Magazine Denied Mailing Rights

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP) — Esquire magazine, whose Varga girl drawings and other material offended the Post Office Department's sense of modesty, was ordered deprived of its second-class mailing privileges Dec. 30.

Without ruling directly on the question whether the magazine is obscene, a question much debated during lengthy hearings, Postmaster General Frank C. Walker ordered the mailing privileges revoked effective Feb. 28.

The action was taken on the grounds the magazine fails to meet the requirements of being "originated and published for the dissemination of information of a public character or devoted to literature, the sciences, arts, or some special industry."

U. S. Warship Explodes And Sinks at N. Y.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—A United States destroyer sank in lower New York Bay today after an explosion of undetermined origin which shook many sections of the metropolitan area and awakened thousands before dawn.

There were at least 163 known survivors, including 108 injured. Fifty-four of them, many with third-degree burns, were at the Army Hospital at Fort Hancock, N. J.

There was no announcement regarding fatalities. The wartime complement of a destroyer, depending on the type, varies from 150 to 300 men.

Teh explosion occurred at 6:18 a. m., as the ship, which anchored three hours earlier six miles northeast of Sandy Hook, N. J., was preparing to move. It was so terrific, the Navy said, that men were blown oversides.

The Third Naval District gave this description of the explosion:

"All communications on the ship were disrupted. The mast toppled, the bridge buckled and collapsed and one man said he saw the barrel of the forward five-inch gun go wrihling through the air.

"Many men were blown oversides into the water by the blast.

"There was no disorder and fire-fighting companies were organized.

After the blast engineers secured the No. 1 boiler and left No. 4 on to keep light, power and steam up.

"The ship was ablaze forward and inthe bridge. Fire fighters could get no closer than the No. 1 stack.

"Survivors said she seemed to break in two under the No. 2 gun turret."

Coast Guard craft went to the scene. One nosed into the side of the ship and ran lines aboard, the Navy said, taking survivors aboard their boats.

The fire was fought until 7:05 a. m. when the ship was ordered abandoned.

"She went down soon after," the Navy said.

It was the first wartime sinking of a naval vessel so close to New York.

Although the official announcement reported only one blase, residents of Brooklyn, Queens, and of North New Jersey communities said they heard others.

Windows were broken in many stores along the Coney Island boardwalk and storm windows were blown from their fastenings by the force of the explosion.

New Veterans' School Bill Waits Return of Senators

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 — With discharges from the armed forces running 75,000 a month and practically forcing the issue, the Senate is expected to give early consideration on its return to the revised veterans education bill that provides approximately $1,000,000,000 annually for postwar training.

Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, Chairman of the Senate Education and Labor Committee, disclosing that work on the revised bill had just been completed, said:

"I don't think anybody can be against this bill in its present form. It is a necessary adjunct to the rehabilitation aid which now is available to the veterans and to the mustering-out pay which the Senate had approved and which is awaiting House action."

The revised measure differs mainly from the original draft in eliminating all possible suggestions of Federal control of education. It still provides $50 monthly for subsistence of veterans who wished to take a year's schooling at Government expense. Married students would get $25 additional and $10 would be added for each dependent child. Senator Thomas said he thought these allowances adequate despite the belief of Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida that the allowance should be raised to $100 a month.

Up to Date Boards

The revised bill provides that State Boards of Education draw up lists of institutions where honorably discharged veterans of the armed forces and the Merchant Marine could obtain further education. Educational opportunities would range from primary grade instruction through college courses, with vocational and extension studies included. Even provision for apprentice courses offered by industry would be covered in the Federal aid plan if such work was approved by the State Boards of Education concerned.

All veterans who had had 90 days' active service would be eligible for participation in this educational program under the provisions of the revised measure. Persons who had seen service overseas, regardless of time in the service, would be eligible.

The first year's schooling would be open to all eligible veterans. Not more than 1,000,000 men and women, however, are expected to apply for and receive the first year educational aid. Whether the veterans go on and receive the maximum four-year government assistance will depend on both their desire and ability.. Not more than 200,000 are expected to want a second year's schooling at Government expense.

One Important Change

The educational institutions applying their regular standards will then decide whether the veterans should or should not continue their schooling.

The Osborne Committee appointed by the President to prepare this veterans schooling program, had set quotas for second, third and fourth-year training. About 200,000 would be eligible for the second year, 165,000 for the third year, and 150,000 for the fourth year.

The assumption was that while the educational programs of all men and women in the services had been interrupted by the war and therefore all should have the opportunity of government aid for the first year in picking up such programs after the war, the number whose educational programs had been interfered with by the war beyond one year was considerably smaller, or approximately the figures mentioned above.

This assumption which received much criticism in hearings last month, particularly from Senator Pepper, does not appear in the revised bill. After the first year the educational institution's standards alone would determine whether or not a veteran continued his studies, provided he wished to do so. Conceivably this change could raise the estimated cost of the program well above the $1,000,000,000 mentioned.

If you've had a busy day, and you're sort of low and weary—

Try a cup of good, hot Postum—

It's a drink that's grand and cheery!

TWO FORMS: POSTUM AND INSTANT POSTUM

Contains no caffein, no stimulant of any kind.

Guardians of War Production Quality

THESE young women from school and college are the type that help stand guard over the standards of quality in the war production of Chrysler Corporation.

By means of precision instruments and spectrum photographs these women are able to analyze pieces of steel, aluminum or magnesium alloys. If the chemical composition of these vital metal compounds falls below the rigid standards demanded — the report goes in and any defective piece promptly goes out.

Busy at widely different tasks in Chrysler Corporation are some twenty-nine thousand other girls and women from many walks of life and with varied amounts of schooling. They are helping to replace men called to the colors by the war.

This picture gives but a small glimpse of the vast research and laboratory background, employing hundreds of men and women experts, that aid in guarding Chrysler Corporation quality. It is a vigorous "guardianship" which demonstrates itself in the exceptional war-time service of some seven million Chrysler Corporation cars and trucks in the hands of owners.

It insures high standards of quality in enormous quantities of fighting equipment (from big tanks to small ammunition) now being built by Chrysler Corporation for the use of officers and men at the battlefronts.

TUNE IN MAJOR BOWES EVERY THURSDAY, 9 P. M., E. W. T.

Chrysler Corporation

PLYMOUTH · DODGE · DE SOTO · CHRYSLER

SPECIAL CIVILIAN NOTICE ...If you are the owner of a Chrysler Corporation car or truck, your dealer is your further assurance of factory approved service and of factory engineered repair or replacement parts if you need them

Let's All Back the Attack — Buy More War Bonds

American Prints Exhibited—Martinů's Violin Concerto

Work of Graphic Artists Shown at Public Library

By Dorothy Adlow

Half a hundred prints by American graphic artists, selected from the abundant reserves of the Albert H. Wiggin Collection, will be on display at the Boston Public Library through January.

The production of pictures in black and white by Americans has been prodigious in recent years. Our artists take naturally to the pencil, and logically to the graver. Prints have become a popular medium for more than the obvious reason that they are inexpensive. They provide the observant artist with a means of cogent report, the critical draughtsman with an instrument for commentary; the witty observer with a medium for satire.

The print permits the artist to hold forth in ways to which paint seems unreceptive or unyielding. It allows the artist a sentimental moment, it encourages a brief pause for rumination. The artist becomes reflective, analytical, archaeological. He is drawn into the manifold by-paths to which subject association may lead him. For graphic art—its very label reveals—is an art of literary association. It is illustrative and descriptive. It is a vehicle and accessory to the historian, the biographer, the poet, the traveler, the architect, the naturalist.

♦ ♦ ♦

Paul Revere found engraving views of Boston Town one way of turning a penny. Engravers and lithographers recorded events of life in town and country during the past century, revealing the spectacle of a growing democracy, farm life, the development of cities, domestic scenes, sports, fashion, and war. Eastman Johnson and Winslow Homer commenced as illustrators, and indeed in the background of most of our outstanding painters, there is some experience in graphic art. They have thus been moored to everyday life, to the realistic scene, to fact.

Architectural themes are treated in many ways. They show how challenging and inspiring is the subject of building, ancient and modern. Herman A. Webster and Frederick G. Hall have recorded with patient observation the beauty of the old world. Donald Shaw MacLaughlan and Louis Rosenberg are also skilled reporters of European landmarks. The American architectural etchers have learned their lessons from the ablest European etchers and engravers. Thir patient workmanship and freedom from ostentation is notable, and they preserve the traditions with dignity and respect. Those who summarily dispose of contemporary handiwork as something cursory should look closely at the etchings of John Taylor Arms. Lawrence Kupferman's "Victorian Mansion" shows a comparable willingness to take infinite pains, but it also contains subtle accents of satire.

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The etching of Childe Hassam evolves through a play of light on the surface. The phenomenon which kept the Impressionists busy with their little touches of pigment, seems to hold as well the etcher who builds up surfaces under the continuous interruption of shifting light. "Wayside Oaks" is a subject that is generally handled with awkwardness, a close-up view of a tree. Hassam, however, was in complete command, trunk, bough and branch. His oaks are stout and stalwart. The trees by Alfred Hutty have established his eminence in arboreal portraiture.

The dry-points by Mary Cassatt remain remarkably fresh after half a century. Self-taught, that American artist did respond to influences of Paris. Her prints show her devotion to Degas, who somewhat grudgingly conceded her artistry as a draughtswoman.

There have been many American portraitists on the plate. Their specialty is a trying one, for few know when to stop when they are making a likeness in black and white. Whistler and Rembrandt remain the source of inspiration to most of our portrait-etchers, and what better proto-types could be desired. "The Cabman," by William Auerbach-Levy, has been modeled with regard for the telling hollows and bosses on the face. The wood engraving by Timothy Cole show the skill which he expended on his most patiently wrought productions of old masters.

The lithographs by George Bellows show another orientation of American graphic art—the world of the ringside, of city streets and circuses, of poverty and unmoderated realism. The more pronounced types of this new realism have not found their way to the Wiggin Collection. They include John Sloane, Grant Wood, William Gropper, Yasuo Kuniyoshi, Doris Lee and a great many others.

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Exhibitors, who are especially interesting to Bostonians, are Frank Benson, portrayer of wild fowl; Sears Gallagher, Charles H. Woodbury. Other artists whose plates are exhibited are John H. Winkler, Levon West, Joseph Wright, Ernest Haskell, Cadwallader Washburn, Eugene Higgins, Walter Tittle, Earl Horter, Philip Giddens, Hiram C. Merrill, Martin Lewis and Kerr Eby. Arthur W. Heintzelman has not only arranged, installed and annotated the exhibition, but he, too, is represented with a dry-point.

Mischa Elman Wins Ovation As Soloist at Premiere

By L. A. Sloper

As New Year greeting, Dr. Koussevitzky set before his audiences of last Friday and Saturday the new Violin Concerto of Martinů, with Mischa Elman for soloist. This eleventh program of the season opened with C. P. E. Bach's Concerto in D major for Stringed Instruments, arranged for orchestra by Maximilian Steinberg, and closed with the Second Symphony of Brahms.

For a composer, Mr. Martinů is highly articulate with words. Last season he discussed his new Symphony in a program note, and on the present occasion he writes about the difficulties involved in the composition of a violin concerto. I cannot help feeling that more surrender to inspiration and less dependence on ratiocination might have good musical results.

For on the whole this new concerto is not a very interesting work. The first movement left the impression of a prolonged cadenza, with chordal comment from the orchestra. The second movement starts better, with considerable lyrical charm, but later bogs down into scale-playing, and closes with an unnatural duo between the solo violin and the triangle, which sounded as if the soloist were being interrupted by the intermission bell. The last movement begins with a good rhythmical lilt, but again everything descends into technical dryness. I'm afraid the concerto is far more appealing to a violinist than to a listener.

Mr. Elman, however, had a notable personal triumph. He played with a tone of great breadth and warmth, and with masterly technical facility. He received an ovation, which he shared affectionately with the conductor and the orchestra.

The Bach concerto as orchestrated by Steinberg again was a musical delight, and it was played with the utmost of clarity, precision, and balance. It would have been even more lovely if Dr. Koussevitzky had been content with less strenuous contrasts in the slow movement. Mr. Speyer took a deserved bow for his lyrical playing of the English horn solo.

'Thousands Cheer' on Screen

M-G-M's Technical star parade, "Thousands Cheer," now at the State and Orpheum is one of the best light entertainments the war period has produced. It has a patriotic quality, and for the most part is aimed at keeping the spectators laughing.

A serious note is provided by Eddy Marsh, who resents being drafted as a private after having built up a career as the "king of aerialists" with the Flying Corbinos. Eddy achieves self-discipline, and he goes off at the end a model soldier, waving farewell to the Colonel's daughter, Kathryn Jones, who will be waiting to marry him when he comes home. Gene Kelly as Eddy proves a good actor and a clever dancing comedian. Throughout the film he registers solidly in everything he is called upon to do. Miss Grayson as the Colonel's daughter can act, too, as well as sing. Everything she does has the ring of truly-felt emotion in it.

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José Iturbi, pianist and conductor, is the exciting surprise of the picture in this, his first screen appearance. He conducts a camp band with a brilliance that has the spectators all but cheering. He conducts a symphony orchestra through several numbers, concluding with a superb mass choral number, "United Nations on the March." This music, composed by Dmitri Shostakovitch for this film, is a popular piece that is sure to have wide currency. Admirable is the notion of having this chorus made up of men of the Allied countries. Mr. Iturbi also plays the piano, and the camera takes us close up to his keyboard, where we can watch his hands. Further, he turns out to be something of a comedian, in every situation that includes him, and for a fillip plays boogie woogie for Judy Garland's song about the jive set's night in Carnegie Hall.

A considerable part of the picture consists of a camp show for soldiers. All the camps will surely have a chance to enjoy this picture, with its lavish presentation of M-G-M talent. Kay Kyser and his orchestra, Bob Crosby and his orchestra, and Benny Carter and his band provide the music, with Mickey Rooney as master of ceremonies of an entertainment provided by Lena Horne, Eleanor Powell, Virginia O'Brien, Marilyn Maxwell, Donna Reed, June Allyson, Gloria DeHaven, John Conte, and Sara Haden. Don Loper and Maxine Barrat do a choice adagio specialty, and the studio dancing girls appear in several revue numbers. Frank Morgan appears in a humorous skit with Lucille Ball, Ann Sothern, and Marsha Hunt; and Red Skelton does a drug store turn as a soda jerker allergic to ice cream, and a bashful customer wishing to buy cologne of a girl clerk. The spectators found these sketches to be continuously funny.

All of this doesn't fill the 126 minutes that the film requires to unroll, for there are also numerous songs and choruses by the boys who play the soldiers, and a secondary story is provided by the reunion of the parents of Kathryn, acted by John Boles and Mary Astor. Mrs. Jones, it seems, has resented the Army for years as a rival in her husband's affections, and so for a time she opposes her daughter's romance.

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There are several exceptional Technicolor shots, including an aerialist troupe performance against the cloud-flecked sky, and Kathryn and Eddy riding along a cactus-bordered road in the moonlight over the desert, and a speeding locomotive pictured against a deep blue sky.

The picture was directed by George Sidney, with Joseph Pasternak as producer, from an original screen play by Paul Jarrico and Richard Collins. Herbert Stothart had charge of the music.

Opening Tonight

At the Boston Opera House—"The Student Prince." Revival of the operetta with music by Sigmund Romberg and book and lyrics by Dorothy Donnelly. Everett Marshall is starred, and featured players are Frank Hornaday, Laurel Hurley, Detmar Poppen, and Nina Varela. The Messrs. Shubert are the producers.

On the Stage

Two openings are now scheduled for Jan. 24—"Rosalinda," which is headed for the Shubert, and Edward Chodorov's new play, "Decision," coming to the Wilbur for a fortnight's engagement.

The cast of "Decision" will include Thomas W. Ross, Gwen Anderson, Merle Madden, Kim Spalding, Matt Crowley, Jean Casto, Howard Smith, Georgia Burke, Dickie Van Patten, Grace Mills, Len D. Hollister, Lee Sanford, Joseph Garry, and Raymond Greenleaf.

The play, it is said, turns on the thesis that there is a war to be won on the home front as well as on the battlefield. It tells in particular of the experiences at home of an American soldier returned from the African campaign. Mr. Chodorov will direct the production. Frederick Fox has designed the single setting. Edward Choate is the producer.

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The Plymouth Theater will house the Theater Guild's production of "Jacobowsky and the Colonel," which comes here on Jan. 31.

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In New York, Ruth Gordon will have the field to herself tonight for the opening of her play, "Over Twenty-One." "Ramshackle Inn," with ZaSu Pitts, which had been announced to make its debut this evening, has been postponed until Wednesday to avoid the conflict.

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"South Pacific" closed in New York Saturday night after five performances. Rose Franken's "Outrageous Fortune," which opened in New York Nov. 3, is announced to close next Saturday.

Art Exhibitions

Blanchon Gallery, 62 Louis Prang Street—Exhibition of Fifteen American Painters. Gallery open between 4-6 p. m.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—First floor: Original sketches of servicemen of all nations, drawn at the Buddies Club, by Eleanor S. Rossner; Mexican exhibit of handicraft, objects of art, and photographs; "Christmas in the Holy Land," a reproduction of the painting by John Falter; Civil Defense Exhibit. Third floor: Medieval manuscripts and early printed books; Wiggin Print Collection; original drawings of U. S. O. song slides.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Sculptures by E. A. Philbrick and drawings for stained glass by Charles J. Connick. Through Jan. 10.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—American paintings, water colors, French paintings of the twentieth century; choice etchings and color prints.

New England Folk Gallery, 16 Arlington Street—Early American portraits, landscapes and decorative arts.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Jan. 4-12: Retrospective exhibition by Natalie Hays Hammond.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Music Thursday and Saturday at 2:45.

Museum of Fine Arts—Special exhibitions include the Christmas exhibition, with recorded Christmas music. Through Jan. 6: Selections from the Elizabeth Day McCormick Collection of European and Near Eastern textiles; etchings of Rome by Piranesi; prints and drawings of American Skyscrapers; water colors by American Artists; pastels and etchings by Jean Francois Millet.

Outside Boston

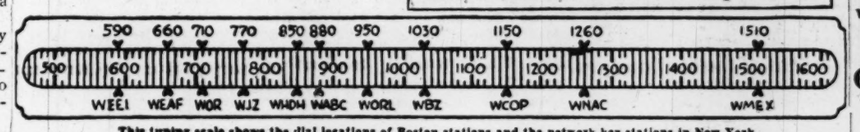
Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art, Phillips Academy — Exhibition entitled "Brazil Builds."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6.30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	'Mary Marlin': sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	'Women of America': sk.	"The Adventures of	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Across Caribbean	Musical Foil of Hits	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Bulldog Drummond"	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; 'Snapshots',	Amo. Jewish Philanthro-	Pepper Young's Family	Yankee House Party;	Gene Autry and the
3:45	"Help Wanted"	pies; speaker; sing'g or	"Right to Happiness"	variety show; orch.	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee;	Show Tune Time	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News; Mystery Melody
4:15	guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melody
4:30	"A Good Parent"	Singing Stars	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Music for a Half Hour;	Coast Guard Sparmobile
4:45	Army Relief; Date	Singing Stars	'Widder Brown': sketch	soloists; orchestra	Coast Guard Sparmobile
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	Dance Parade	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Bing Crosby
5:15	lies; Ev. Howe, mc	"Dick Tracy": sketch.	"Portia Faces Life"	'Archie Andrews'; dr.	Irish Melodies
5:30	Follies; Quartet	'Jack Armstrong': sk.	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	'Chick Carter': sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	'Captain Midnight': sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	Texas Rangers	News Highlights	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Snapshots; Songs	Moment Musicale
6:30	Lyn Murray; Music	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	WHDH Studio Or.; talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Sammy Eisen's Orch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	Ed. Sullivan, Int.	Sports program	News of the World	Musical program	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	"Blondie"; sketch.	"The Lone Ranger";	Musical program	"Army Air Forces";	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45	"Blondie"; sketch.	western dramatization	John Barry, comments	Lt. Wm. Holden, m. c	Clement Norton, talk
8:00	"Vox Pop"; Inter.	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America:	"Sizing Up the News"	Richard Crooks, songs
8:15	"Vox Pop"; Inter.	'Lum 'n' Abner"	"Ballad for Sam's"	Fulton Ourisler Reports	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue";	"Blind Date"; Arlene	Richard Crooks; Orch.;	"Sherlock Holmes"; dr.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	music; Bill Henry	Frances, m. c	Howard Barlow, cond.	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	Somerville Inaugural
9:00	Theater: Teresa	"Counterspy"; drama	Grace Moore, guest;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Ceremonies; speakers
9:15	Wright; William	"Counterspy"; drama	Donald Voorhees' Or.	Gracie Fields' Show	Classical Album: Schu-
9:30	Powell in "Shad-	Charlie Spivack's Orch.	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	Paul Winchell; Jerry	bert Trio
9:45	ow of a Doubt"	Orchestra; Songs	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	Mahoney; songs; orch.	Classical Album
10:00	Guild: W. Huston:	Raymond Gram Swing.	Josephine Antoine;	Raymond Clapper, news	News service
10:15	"North Star"	"Out of Shadows"; dr.	Rheinhold Schmidt; or	'Education for Freedom'	Bob Crosby's Orch.
10:30	Broadway Show-	"The Symphonette"; M.	"Information, Please";	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	The Playshop Theater
10:45	time: Wm Gaxton	Piastro, conductor	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Musical Roundup	The Playshop Theater
11:00	News World War II	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Dick Jurgens' Orch.
11:15	"Jam"; Rideout	Harry Green's Orch.	Weather; "Off Record"	George Hamilton's Or.	Freddie Slack's Orch.
11:30	Sunny Dunham's	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	'Radio Newsreel'	Day's End; Music
11:45	Orchestra	"At the Organ"; News	Music You Want	Shep Field's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-CBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical program	Organ melodies	
7:15	News; Music	News report	Dress Parade; Weather	News comments	
7:30	Music Var'y; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News service	Music; 'Bandbox'	New England Fellow-
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; Songs; News	Spike Jones's Orch.	'Good Morning'; 'Salute'	ship Service
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	"The Wax Museum"	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Church in the Wildwood	"The Wax Museum"	"Food"; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	Carl Moore's Club	Nancy Lee: wom's pgm	News service	Louise Morgan	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	Carl Moore's News	Newscast	Talk on Food	Louise Morgan	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	P. Fortescue, Inter	"The Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; 'Tune Factory'	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air:	"The Breakfast Club"	'Modern Romances'	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Gateways to Music	"The Breakfast Club"	Wartime Food News	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Waltz Time; music
9:45	Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	News service	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Waltz Time; News
10:00	Valiant Lady	"Sweet River"	Lora Lawton: sketch	News; 'Tune Factory'	Jane Underwood, news
10:15	"Kitty Foyle"	Women and the War	Olmsted's Story Dramas	'Yankee Tune Factory'	L. Grosman
10:30	"Open Door": sk.	Fishermen's Pgm; News	"Help Mate": sketch	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Topa in Bands	Musical program	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Mason
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music; Inter-	"Road of Life": sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Kick-Conga
11:15	Second Husband	views	"Vic and Sade": sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Organ recital
11:30	Bright Horizons	News commentator	"Brave Tomorrow"	Spotlight Revue	Musical program
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum": sk.	Imogene Wolcott; Talk	News service; Talk
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Portraits; W'ther	Boake Carter, news	"Noonday Musicale"
12:15	"Big Sister": sk.	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Musicale; News
12:30	"Helen Trent": sk.	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45	'Our Gal Sunday'	Hour; speakers; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00	'Life Beautiful': sk	Backstage Talking, news	The Little Show; Ra-	News commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15	'Ma Perkins': sk.	"Hoedown"	kov's Orch.; songs	Jack Berch & His Boys	Invitation to Opera
1:30	B. Firma, news	"Danny Cavanaugh"	News service	Jimmie Fidler, talk	Alfredo Antonini's Or.
1:45	'The Goldbergs': sk	Fishermen's Pgm; News	"Mary Foster": sketch	Cedric Foster, news	Odds & Ends in Music
2:00	Serial drama	Rodriquez & Sutherl'd	"Guiding Light": dr.	News; Musical Roundup	"Curtain Time"
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food	"Today's Children": sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	"Curtain Time"
2:30	We Love & Learn	Concert Hall	"Light of the World"	"Yankee Kitchen"	The Pepper Shaker
2:45	'Perry Mason': sk.	Concert Hall	Hymn recital	Mutual Goes Calling	News reports
3:00	'Mary Marlin': sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America': sk	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Across Caribbean	Musical Foil of Hits	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Snapshots	United Nations Relief	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party;	Gene Autry and the
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Program: spkr.; music	'Right to Happiness': sk	Variety show with or.	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	News; Melody Mystery
4:15	Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Quiz
4:30	"Books & Victory"	Singing Stars	Lorenzo Jones: sketch.	"Full Speed Ahead";	Jimmy Murray, Minstrel
4:45	Defense; "Date"	Singing Stars	Young Widder Brown	Maritime Service; or.	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	All-Star Dance Parade.	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Artie Shaw's Or.
5:15	E. Howe, m. c.	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	'Archie Andrews'; dr.	Irish melodies
5:30	Follies; Quartet	Jack Armstrong: sketch	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	'Chick Carter': sketch	Irish melodies
5:45	'American Women'	'Capt. Midnight': sketch	Front Page Farrell: sk.	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One"; News	Terry and the Pirates.	News; Geoffrey Harw'd	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	Newscast	The Melodeers	Musical program	"Moment Musicale"
6:30	"Musically Yours"	"Jerry and Sky"	Review; Serenader	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	WHDH studio orchestra	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	Harry James's Or	WAVES' Parade	J. W. Vandercook, news	Drama; In Gloaming.	News service
7:30	American Melody	Metropolitan Opera,	'Salute to Youth'; Ray-	'Confidentially Yours'.	Sigm'd Romberg's music
7:45	Hour; songs; or.	USA; soloists	mond Paige's Or; gst	Fred Lang, news	Sigm'd Romberg's music
8:00	'Big Town': drama	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms: inter-	"Moods for Moderns"	Studio speaker
8:15	'Big Town': drama	'Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	Fulton Oursler Reports	Bill Dooley's Orchestra
8:30	Judy Canova Show	Ed "Archie" Gardner's	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Music That Endures";	Tommy Carr's Or.
8:45	comedy; cr.; news	Variety Show; guests	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Attilio Baggiore; cho.	Variety Hour
9:00	"Burns & Allen"	Famous Jury Trials	Mystery Theater: Geof-	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15	Show; P. Goddard	Famous Jury Trials	frey Barnes, narrator	Gracie Fields' Show	Variety Hour
9:30	Report to Nation:	Johnny Long's Orch.	'Tibber McGee & Molly'	American Forum of Air:	Variety Hour
9:45	guests; dr.; or.	Dance orchestra; songs	'Tibber McGee & Molly'	"What to Do With	Variety Hour; Brunas
10:00	"Romance"; Good	Raymond Gram Swing.	Bob Hope Variety Show	Germany"	Chicago Blackhawks
10:15	Bye, Mr. Chips"	Chester Bowles, OPA.	Bob Hope Variety Show	Sunny Skylar, songs	hockey game
10:30	Congress Speaks.	America Tomorrow:	Red Skelton and Co.	Jimmie Joy's Orchestra	News service
10:45	Network program.	Forum; guest speaker	Red Skelton and Co.	Musical Roundup	Frankie Master's Orch.
11:00	News; W'ld War II	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Jan Savitt's Orch.
11:15	"Jam"; Rideout	Harry Green's Orch.	Weather; 'Off Record'	Maurice Spitalny's Or.	Bobby Byrne's Orch.
11:30	Tommy Tucker's Or	Fishermen's program	Words at War: 'They	"Stufenletta"; Emil	Day's End; music
11:45	Tommy Tucker's Or	Dance Orch.; News	Shall Inherit the Earth'	Cooper, guest cond.	Day's End; News

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

MAIL ORDERS NOW Enclose self-addressed, stamped envelope with remittance to Boston Opera House.
BOSTON OPERA HOUSE Week Beg. MON. EVE., JAN. 17
EVES. & SAT. MAT.—Orch. $2.75 and $2.20—orch. circ. $2.20 and $1.65—1st bale. $2.20, $1.65, $1.10. 2nd bal. $1.10.
Thurs. Mat. 55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20. NOTHING HIGHER.

A MUSICAL HEAT WAVE!
Direct from Sensational Broadway Run
S. HUROK presents
KATHERINE DUNHAM
in
TROPICAL REVUE
Company of 50
with
ORIGINAL DIXIELAND BAND
BOBBY CAPO • WARE TRIO

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
2 WEEKS—BEG. TONIGHT MATS. WED. & SAT.
EVERETT MARSHALL
with Frank Hornaday and Laurel Hurley in
THE STUDENT PRINCE
with the famous singing male chorus
SEATS NOW AT BOX OFFICE
WILBUR THEATRE AND OPERA HOUSE.
Evgs.: 55c to $2.75. Wed. Mat.: 55c to $1.65. Sat. Mat.: 55c to $2.20.

WILBUR—Beg. Mon., Jan. 10 2 WEEKS ONLY
Carly Wharton and Margaret Webster
EVA present JOSEPH
LE GALLIENNE—SCHILDKRAUT
In a New Production of Chekhov's
"The Cherry Orchard"
Seats Wed. Evgs.: $2.75, $2.20, $1.65, $1.10
MATS.: Wed. & Sat., $2.20, $1.65, $1.10

PLYMOUTH LAST 6 DAYS
ABIE'S IRISH ROSE
25,000,000 Radio Listeners
Anne Nichols' Comedy Success
POPULAR PRICES — EVES. 55 to 2.20
Thurs. Mat. 55 to 1.10; Sat. Mat. 55 to 1.65

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
2nd WEEK
JEAN ARTHUR • JOHN WAYNE
A Lady Takes a Chance
MARGO • ROBERT RYAN
"GANGWAY FOR TOMORROW"

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
Doors Orpheum 9:15 A. M. Open State 11:15 A. M.
"THOUSANDS CHEER"
IN TECHNICOLOR
30 STARS! 3 NAME BANDS! 9 HIT TUNES!

NOW ESQUIRE Hunt. Ave. opp Symphony Hall
John LOEDER Ruth FORD
"Murder on the Waterfront"
Plus "You're a Lucky Fellow, Mr. Smith."

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Claudette COLBERT • Fred MacMURRAY
"NO TIME FOR LOVE"
Plus "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House"

NOW PARAMOUNT • FENWAY
Olivia de HAVILLAND Robert CUMMINGS
"PRINCESS O'ROURKE"
Plus "ADVENTURE IN IRAQ"

BOSTON
TONIGHT!
ICE CAPADES OF 1944
NOW thru JAN. 12
RES. SEATS $1.10 - $1.65
$2.20 and $3.30
MATS. Jan. 8 and 9
Evgs. 8:30 Mats. 2:30
Seats available all shows
Tickets on Sale Jordan's, Filene's, Arena
NO PHONE ORDERS
COMPANY OF 150
BOSTON GARDEN
THIS FRI. 12:15—COPLEY-PLAZA
Avoid Disappointment. $2.20 NOW
GOLDOVSKY Symphony Luncheon
"Highlights of Opera"
assisted by
Eunice Alberts, Eleanor Davis, Shirley Denny, Evelyn Mekelatos, Shirley Robbins, Grace Stambaugh, Nancy Trickey, Gloria Tromara, Ernest Eames

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

Aaron Richmond Presents
FRI. EVE. JAN. 7 MARGUERITE NAMARA
SONG RECITAL—SOPRANO
SAT. MAT., Jan. 8—JORDAN HALL
$1.10 to $2.75 World-Famous Guitarist
The Return of The Great SEGOVIA
"Dynamic! —Exquisite! —Rarest of the Rare!"—TIMES
Jordan Hall—Tues. Eve., Jan. 11

ROBERT HALL COLLINS
American Baritone
Tickets NOW: 55c to $1.65

SERKIN
PROGRAM INCLUDES BEETHOVEN "APPASSIONATA" Sonata
SYMPHONY HALL—SUN. AFT., JAN. 16
MAIL ORDERS to Symphony Hall must have self-addressed envelopes. $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75.
The N. Y. press describes the famous pianist's N. Y. triumph Nov. 23:
Herald-Tribune: "Equaled by no other pianist and by no other interpretative musician excepting Arturo Toscanini. One of those experiences to be treasured through a lifetime."
TICKETS 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. UNTIL SOLD OUT.
DOWNTOWN SALE: FILENE'S.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Highly enjoyable."—Roscoe, Wor. Tel.
RICHARD RODGERS presents
A New Musical Adaptation of Mark Twain's
A CONNECTICUT YANKEE
by FIELDS, RODGERS & HART
with VIVIENNE SEGAL—DICK FORAN
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45th St. W. of 8th Ave. Cl. 6-6363. Eves. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

3 MATS. Every Week Wed., Thurs. and Sat. 2:40. Eves. 8:40
HELEN HAYES in HARRIET—"A HIT"—WALTER WINCHELL
HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'way. No Mon. Perf.

"Continuously laughable, yet heart-warming."
—The Christian Science Monitor
JANIE 2nd YEAR
LAUGH HIT
MANSFIELD, 47 St. W. of Broadway Cl. 6-9056
Evgs. Inc. Sun. 8:40. Mat. Sat. 2:40 & Sun. at 3

5th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY Atkinson, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
HOWARD LINDSAY and DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 Street PE. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

NEW YORK (STAGE)

Katharine Cornell & John C. Wilson present
LOVERS and FRIENDS by DODIE SMITH
Katherine CORNELL Raymond MASSEY
HENRY DANIELL CAROL GOODNER
Stage by GUTHRIE McCLINTIC
PLYMOUTH, 45th, West of B'way. Cl. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:30. $3.85-1.10 Mats. Wed. & Sat. $2.75-1.10

THE THEATRE GUILD'S MUSICAL HIT!
OKLAHOMA!
Music by Richard Rodgers. Book and Lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein 2d. Directed by Reuben Mamoulian. Dances by Agnes de Mille. Betty Garde, Alfred Drake, Joseph Buloff, Joan Roberts
St. JAMES Thea., W. 44th Street. LA. 4-4664
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thursday and Saturday 2:30

The THEATRE GUILD presents
PAUL ROBESON
in the Margaret Webster Production
OTHELLO
JOSE FERRER—UTA HAGEN
MARGARET WEBSTER—JAMES MONKS
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44th. Evgs. 8:30 SHARP
CI 6-5990. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 SHARP

TONIGHT at 8:30 BEST SEATS 3.30
THE TOWN'S TOP MUSICAL HIT!
"Took Audience by Storm"—World-Tele.
ROSALINDA
Music by JOHANN STRAUSS
46TH ST. Thea., W. of B'way Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST 3 WEEKS

50c, 1 & $1.50 Plus Tax
Sat. Nights Only 50c to $2.50 Plus Tax
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
SECOND EDITION
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEA., Rockefeller Center CO. 5-5474
Evgs. 8:40. Sun. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:40. Sun. 3
No Mon. Perf. Mail Orders Filled.

"A TRIUMPH!" Barnes, Her. Trib.
Jan KIEPURA Marta EGGERTH
in the New Opera Company Production of
THE MERRY WIDOW
with MELVILLE COOPER
MAJESTIC THEATRE, W. 44 Street CI 6-0730
Evgs. 8:30, $1.10-3.30. Mats. Thur., Sat., 2:30

"A Truly Amazing Play"—World-Telegram
"TOMORROW THE WORLD"
At Barrymore Theatre—New York City
Ralph BELLAMY—Shirley BOOTH
At Selwyn Theatre—Chicago
Elisse LANDI—Paul McGRATH
Mats. Wed. & Sat.

THE U. S. ARMY AIR FORCES present
WINGED VICTORY
by MOSS HART
Curtain 8:15 and 2:15 Sharp!
PERF. NIGHTLY inc. SUNDAY (No Perf. Mon.)
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY
44TH ST. THEA., West of Broadway. LA. 4-4337
SORRY, NO MAIL ORDERS ACCEPTED

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Alice Faye • Carmen Miranda • Phil Baker • Benny Goodman and Orch.
in "The GANG'S ALL HERE"
PLUS ON S'AGE — JIMMY DORSEY and ORCH.
BILL ROBINSON • KITTY KALLEN • RAY ENGLISH
BUY MORE BONDS ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

MANCHESTER, N. H.

LYRIC THEATRE
HANOVER STREET
Jan. 5-8—Lady Takes a Chance, Jean Arthur
Jan. 9-11—Thank Your Lucky Stars, All Star Cast
Jan. 12-15—Princess O'Rourke, Olivia De Havilland
Jan. 16-18—Iron Major, Pat O'Brien
Jan. 19-22—Johnny Come Lately, James Cagney

The Boys at the Front are counting on YOU to buy WAR BONDS and STAMPS

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Boston Opera House—"Student Prince," starring Everett Marshall. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

**

War Housing for 175,000 Provided in New England

Approximately 175,000 persons have been provided with war housing accommodations in the six New England States since the start of the emergency, John M. Dobbs, Regional Representative of the National Housing Agency, disclosed today.

In presenting the annual report and review of war housing progress in this area, Mr. Dobbs stated than although 8,000 family units are now under construction or scheduled for starting, "the bulk of the war housing program has been completed for the New England area; and housing immigrant workers in this area is no longer an acute problem.

"Sufficient housing is rapidly becoming available in New England to handle the demand and needs as anticipated by the War Manpower Commission and the National Housing Agency," Mr. Dobbs added.

Replying to some criticism of the war housing project in New England which are not 100 per cent occupied, the National Housing Agency official declared that vacancies are bound to exist for a temporary period, or until such time as it has been determined that the needs of the eligible war-worker applicants have been sufficiently provided for.

"A certain amount of misunderstanding and criticism has arisen over the existence of war housing projects which have not yet reached 100 per cent occupancy," Mr. Dobbs said.

"The fundamental cause for this misunderstanding lies in the failure to integrate the war housing program to the entire war production effort and in considering it as an unrelated and unimportant side issue."

In reviewing the progress of war housing, Mr. Dobbs disclosed that approximately 23,000 war housing accommodations were completed in the New England region during 1943. This carried the total production of war housing in the region since the start of the emergency to 41,000 family dwellings and 5,700 dormitory accommodations. In addition, 8,000 family units are scheduled for or under construction.

"War housing is the product of the joint efforts of private builders and contractors, lending institutions, local organizations and the Federal Government to meet the housing needs created by increasing war industry employment in New England," Mr. Dobbs asserted.

"As their share of the over-all program, private builders have been working on a total quota of 18,290 new family dwellings, in 40 war production localities. Approximately 13,000 of these have been completed, about 3,000 are under construction, and priorities have been issued or are available for the balance.

Supplementing this private activity, Federal funds have been made available for construction of 28,500 family units and 5,700 dormitory accommodations, Mr. Dobbs said. Approximately 27,500 family units and 5,700 dormitory units have been completed under the supervision of the Federal Public Housing Authority, another unit of the NHA.

Total quotas also have been established to provide 3,000 family dwelling units for war workers through conversion of existing structures. About 665 added units have already been made available through conversions.

"To meet the critical war housing needs in New England within a framework of wartime shortages in both materials and manpower, the NHA has worked in close cooperation and consultation with the war industries, the city government and other interested local organizations as well as with the war supply agencies," Mr. Dobbs declared.

"Because the NHA also has the responsibility of assuring that materials and manpower are expended only for housing urgently needed for war purposes, it has been able to authorize new housing only to accommodate war workers who have moved from beyond reasonable commuting distance and who cannot be housed in existing dwellings.

"Resumption of normal civilian home building in New England, as in all other sections throughout the country, must await the time when materials and manpower can be released from direct war activities."

Board for Fish Ceilings Urged As the Men Vote to Remain Out

Proposal of a board to determine wholesale ceilings for fish as a way out of the fishermen's strike was renewed here today by Austin Powers, Business Agent of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union.

"The fishermen would go back to work if the Office of Price Administration would lift the wholesale ceilings just temporarily," Mr. Powers said. "Meantime an investigation could be made into what the right ceilings should be, let the chips fall where they may.

"If the inquiry proved we were wrong, that would be all right with us. We can take it, and would not strike again."

Of yesterday's meeting of union members at Meridian Hall, South Boston, Mr. Powers said:

"At the largest meeting we ever had, we unanimously voted to remain on strike.

"So many of the fishermen are now working at other jobs that we decided when another meeting is held, it will be at night, instead of the afternoon. Many are working as longshoremen, have gone into the merchant marine, etc."

No boats at all came in with fish to the Boston Fish Pier last week, Market News Service of the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, reported today. This is the first time in the history of the fish pier that a week has gone by with no landings, fish men said.

Cold storage stocks of fish, which are now being drawn on sharply, are substantial but will not hold out indefinitely, fish experts also noted.

The total in cold storage amounted to 12,925,983 pounds for the last week reported, that ending Dec. 15. The same week a year ago showed 13,735,401 pounds, or 800,000 pounds more.

While the difference is not so great, 829,355 pounds were taken out the last week of available figures. Receipts came to 630,085 pounds and deliveries of 1,459,440 pounds, Market News Services states. This was the grand total inclusive of salt and fresh-water fish and shellfish.

Navy Casualties List Nine N. E. Men

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Navy Department made public today the names of 129 casualties—including nine New Englanders—of the United States Naval forces.

Included in the list is the name of one New Englander whose status has been officially changed from missing to wounded.

The list brings to 33,432 the total number of casualties reported by the Navy Department since Dec. 7, 1941.

The New Englanders and next of kin:

Connecticut

Holmes, Harold A., Private, U. S. M. C. R. Wounded. Mrs. Mary E. Holmes, wife, Bridgeport.

Maine

Ferris, Schuyler D., Captain, U. S. M. C. Wounded. Mrs. Maud S. Ferris, mother, Portland. (Previously reported missing Dec. 20, 1943.)

Massachusetts

Bacon, Richard T., Private, U. S. M. C. R. Wounded. George E. Bacon, uncle, Medway.

Buckley, Francis J., Ensign, U. S. N. R. Killed. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Buckley, parents, Dorchester.

Highland, John C., Jr., Coxswain. Killed. Mr. and Mrs. John C. Highland, Sr., parents, Arlington.

Sweetland, Fred B., Private, U. S. M. C. R. Killed. Mrs. Muriel E. Sweetland, wife, Brookline.

Wilson, Albert I. R., Private, First Class, U. S. M. C. R. Killed. Mrs. Susan Wilson, mother, Winchester.

Rhode Island

Beauparlant, Rene E., Private, First Class, U. S. M. C. Wounded. Mrs. Rose A. Beauparlant, mother, Woonsocket.

White, Norman E., Lieutenant (J. G.), U. S. N. R. Missing. Mrs. Grace C. White, wife, Cranston.

N. E. Socony-Vacuum Has Rehiring Plan

In its New England marketing area, the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company not only will re-employ all available employees now in the military services, but will need additional workers as well, it was announced today.

This condition is disclosed in a study just completed by the company of its postwar employment needs in eastern marketing operations. The study covers five marketing divisions in eastern states: Lakes, Albany, New York City, New England, and Philadelphia.

Fish Wholesaler Enjoined

Louis A. Drape, Inc., Fall River fish wholesaler, was enjoined from selling fresh or frozen fish above Federal ceiling prices in a decree handed down today by Judge Arthur D. Healey in the United States District Court at Boston.

Fonseca Sentenced

Antonio Q. Fonseca, for many years Secretary to the Portuguese Consulate in Boston, was sentenced to from four to four and one-half years in State Prison today by Judge Nelson P. Brown, of the Superior Court, on charges of larceny of about $8,000, part of which was taken from the account of the Consul, Ruy T. Guerra, and the balance from the account of the Consulate. Fonseca pleaded guilty.

Foley Heads School Board

Patrick J. Foley, of South Boston, today was elected Chairman of the Boston School Committee for the year 1944, at the Committee's first meeting. He succeeds Daniel J. McDevitt.

J. Porter Crosby

J. Porter Crosby, of Jamaica Plain, who passed on Saturday, served the legal profession in Boston and taught law at Boston University. A graduate of Boston English High School and Boston University School of Law, he was instructor later in bills and notes at the law school from 1919 to 1921.

He was a member of the Boston School Committee in 1904 and 1905 and was one of the commissioners to reapportion Suffolk county in 1906. Mr. Crosby also was trust officer and taxation counsel from 1918 to 1922 for the Merchcants National Bank and a member of the board of trustees of the Institution for Savings in Roxbury.

Mr. Crosby was a past high priest of the Dorchester Royal Arch Chapter and a member of Columbian Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

Exhibition of Democracy Practice

By a Staff Photographer

Periodicals of All Nations, Races, Religions Displayed

In an attempt to state simply and clearly the meaning of United States democracy, the Boston Public Library has arranged a special display of its newspapers and periodicals to show democracy in practice. Included are 14 foreign-language newspapers and 13 denominational magazines. Inspecting the exhibit in the lobby are, left to right, Israel Abrams, a Russian who is a regular patron of the periodical room; Mike Malkonian, an Armenian cook at the Copley-Plaza Hotel who has been in the United States since 1914 and always visits the Library to read his favorite Armenian paper; Miss Marion Cronin, an Irish-American teacher of history in Ashland, Mass., and Paul Frank Bruno, Italian, who is an assistant at the North End Branch Library.

D. A. R. Paul Revere Chapter To Celebrate 50 Years' Work

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, will be guest of honor at the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the Paul Revere Chapter of Boston at the College Club on Thursday. Luncheon will be served at 12:30 and the program begins at 2 o'clock. The Regent, Mrs. Malcolm E. Nichols, has written the program which will be in the form of a radiocast.

This Chapter is the fourth oldest in the State, having been organized April 19, 1894, the first year that Patriots' Day was observed. It is one of five Massachusetts chapters whose fiftieth anniversaries fall in 1944. The others, in the order of their formation, are the Old Colony Chapter of Hingham, the Hannah Winthrop Chapter of Cambridge, the Old Concord Chapter, Concord, and the Molly Varnum Chapter of Lowell.

Carrying on the tradition of its patriot namesake, the Paul Revere Chapter is active in many types of war work. Its members have purchased more than $97,000 of war bonds. Members mend and knit for the men and women in service, they conserve fats, paper, and tin cans, they work for the Red Cross. Their Regent is director in the Boston Area of War Services of the Massachusetts D. A. R. A local War Services Center was recently opened at the Hotel Vendome where members of this and other chapters are on duty from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. every day except Sunday to arrange hospitality, mend, or shop for officers of all the Allied forces.

The Chapter has had nine descendants of Paul Revere among its members; Mrs. William C. Whiting, Mrs. Edward A. Ladd, Mrs. Herman Barker, Miss Emma E. Curtis, Mrs. Sidney J. Taylor, Mrs. Loring H. Raymond, Miss Elizabeth Raymond, Mrs. Edward H. Kittredge, Mrs. Francis Minot, Jr. The last four are active members today.

There were 16 charter members, one of whom, Mrs. Edward H. Crosby, is still living. On the membership roll has been one "Real Daughter," Mrs. Hannah H. Bacon, whose father fought in the Revolution; three Granddaughters, and one Great Granddaughter, Mrs. Charles H. Bond, who was the Fourth Regent. A letter will be read at Thursday's celebration from the one Granddaughter who is still living, Mrs. John A. Keefe.

Club Institute

Two original club programs that have proved their worth in contributing to community spirit will be described by their authors at the State Federation's Club Institute Wednesday morning at 10:30 in the Old South Parish House. Mrs. James J. McClellan of the Littleton Woman's Club will discuss "A Gilbert and Sullivan Rehearsal" and Mrs. Fred A. Ashley of the Friday Club of Everett will describe "A Super Style Show by Men."

A forum on "Women in Industry," directed by Mrs. Eliot Scudder, Chairman of the Committee of Consumers Interests, will be supplemented by the motion picture, "Ships for Victory."

Photo Exhibit

An exhibition of photographs by Lester Kierstead Henderson of North Abington was opened at the Newton Center Woman's Club this afternoon with a tea to which club members and friends were invited. Mrs. Walter D. Knight, assisted by Mrs. S. Hardy Mitchell as tea hostess, arranged for the exhibition which will be open to the public each afternoon except Sunday from 2 to 4:30, through Jan. 10. Mr. Henderson has received recognition for his skill in the field of child portraiture.

Tuesday Programs

Sharon Fortnightly Club—Dr. José Padin will speak on "The Forgotten Man of Puerto Rico" at 2:30 p. m. in the High School.

Somerville League of Women Voters—Open meeting at the home of Mrs. John R. Marshall, 20 Curtis St., West Somerville, 8 p. m. George N. Halm, Professor of Economics at Tufts College, will discuss the possibilities of an international currency.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club—Miss Anne C. Dakin, Chairman of the Social Welfare Department, will present Joel W. Eastman, who will talk on "The Legislature," at 2:30 p. m. in the Unitarian Parish House.

Wollaston Woman's Club — Philip Cummings will be guest speaker on a program arranged by the International Relations Committee, of which Mrs. Franklin B. Mitchell is Chairman. A social hour at 1 o'clock will precede the regular meeting.

Women's Guild of the Old South Church—Mr. and Mrs. G. Ross Thomas, who have recently returned from missionary service in India, will speak at 12 noon.

Philergians of Braintree—Folk songs and legends of Holland will be presented by Miss Cornelia Van Geuns at Masonic Hall at 2 p. m. There will also be a food sale.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc. — Brown stamps "R" and "S" now valid; "T" stamps become valid Jan. 9, and "U," Jan. 16; all expire Jan. 29.

Spare stamp No. 2 in Book 4 worth five points on purchases of fresh pork products and sausage through Jan. 15.

Brown stamps "V" will become valid Jan. 23; "W," Jan. 30, and "X," Feb. 6; all three expire Feb. 26. Stamps "Y" become valid Feb. 13; "Z," Feb. 20; both expire March 20.

Sugar—Today—Stamp No. 29 (marked "sugar") on the last page of Book No. 4 now valid for five pounds; expires Jan. 15, 1944.

Canned Goods Today—Green stamps "D," "E," and "F" now valid through Jan. 20. Green Stamps "G," "H," and "J" become valid Jan. 1; expire Feb. 20.

Gasoline—New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire Feb. 9.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 1 fuel oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944. Period 2 coupons now good until Feb. 8. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for B and C book holders Feb. 29.

New pre-war and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" book holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Rotary Club of Boston

Dr. Albert E. Navez, Consul of Belgium at Boston, will address members of the Rotary Club of Boston at the luncheon meeting next Wednesday noon at the Hotel Statler. Subject of his talk will be, "Belgium, Crossroads of Western Europe."

Alcohol Facts Planned For Hub Lectures

Facts about alcohol will be brought to Boston this winter by the two leaders of the principal fact-finding venture of the higher education into the problem of alcoholism.

Dr. E. M. Jellinek, Director of the School of Alcohol Studies opened at Yale University last summer, will speak here Friday, Jan. 7, and Dr. Howard W. Haggard, Director of the Laboratory of Applied Physiology at Yale, on March 10.

Dr. Jellinek will analyze the heredity of the inebriate, while Dr. Haggard will report on the effects of alcohol as shown by the evidence of physiological experiments.

Both come at the invitation of the Washingtonian Hospital of Boston, one of the pioneer institutions of the country in the treatment and prevention of alcoholism. The lectures will be open to the public and free. They will be given in the Junior League Building at Zero Marlborough Street at 7:30 p. m.

The Yale alcohol school is the first formal school of its kind in academic history of the United States. It grew out of the alcohol research of the Yale laboratory, which has made it one of the outstanding institutions of the world in the field of alcoholism.

The Boston institution for inebriates, now 85 years old, is thought to be the oldest survivor of the group of Washingtonian Homes which were founded during the middle of the last century in a national wave of reaction against drunkenness.

U. S. Ordnance Poured Into Soviet Back Door

Hundreds of American Ordnance Department troops today in Iran are keeping the Soviet Union supplied with ordnance and combat matériel over one of the "toughest" routes in the world, the Trans-Iranian highway.

Over this route the United States is now supplying Russia with 11 times the tonnage carried over the Burma Road in its peak month of operation, Lieut. Col. Addison V. Dishman, Ordnance officer attached to the Persian Gulf Service Command for the past two years, today informed Brig. Gen. Burton O. Lewis, Commanding General of the Boston Ordnance District.

Through dust so thick that drivers sometimes wear respirators and under road conditions that split truck tires to shreds in 4,000 miles, the Ordnance lads truck huge fleets of supplies to the Russian front over 800 miles of desert and mountainous highway from the Persian Gulf to Pahlevi on the Caspian Sea, Colonel Dishman said.

4,500 Natives

Ordnance directs the work of 4,500 natives first in the task of assembling automotive vehicles and then maintaining repair stations along the road, he related. Over a route traversed by Genghis Khan and Alexander the Great, Ordnance has continued to deliver tanks, trucks, guns, and ammunition through 180-degree temperatures, high humidities, sandstorms, ankle-deep mud, and isolation. The Americans have carried supplies in quantities and in time enough to aid the Russian defense of Stalingrad, smash the German spring offensive, and drive the Nazis westward, he continued.

Largely no more than caravan routes through the centuries, it was not until recently that the Shah of Persia decided to build a railway and highway system from the Gulf to the interior. By 1938 he had completed an 800-mile railway and a 500-mile highway over the desert and through the forbidding Luristan and Elburz Mountains, which range up to 18,000 feet.

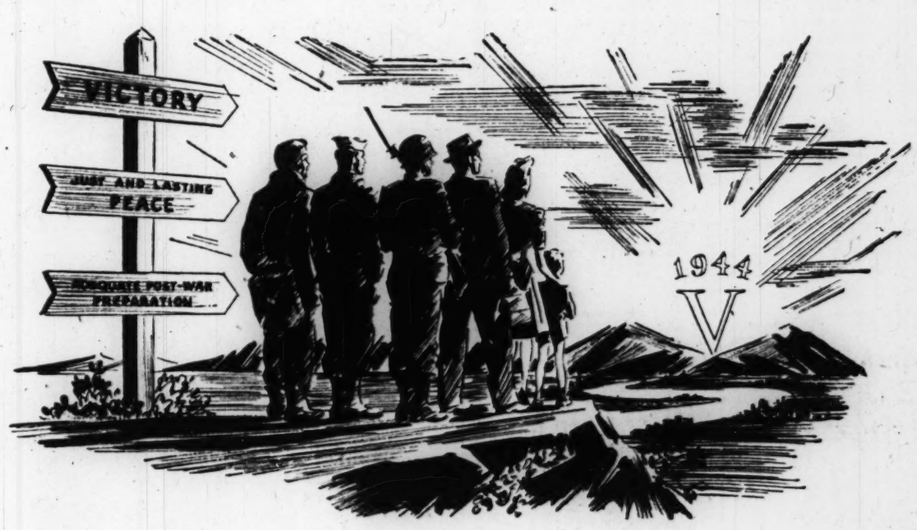
Later the United States, under Lend-Lease, developed port facilities on the Gulf, punched an all-weather road through the desert, set up service depots and transfer stations, and sent an immense volume of Army ordnance battle equipment through the corridor to the Russians.

Open Supply Route

Now that the Mediterranean is again an open supply route, the Iranian route is busier than ever, Colonel Dishman reported.

Russia, having lost a great deal of her industrial capacity, was in dire need of supplies. The Black Sea route was closed by the Nazi occupation of Greece. German air and submarine activities harassed the Murmansk route in the north. The remaining solution was the back door delivery route by the Persian Gulf, Iran and the Caspian Sea.

Gasoline for trucks, obtained from nearby wells, is British, Colonel Dishman disclosed, though the lubricating oils and greases are American. Ordnance troops work around the clock in assembly plants, repair shops, and service depots, he said.



The Road Ahead

. . . will not be an easy road. For many, 1944 will be a sad and lonely road. But it is up to us to make it the road to complete Victory, which includes not only a military triumph over our enemies, but also a just and lasting peace, and a satisfactory solution of the critical problems of the post-war era.

That this war will end is a certainty. That the United Nations will be victorious is also a certainty. When this victory will come is not known to man; but the problems to be solved after victory are known to all of us, affect all of us, and must be solved by the cooperative efforts of all of us.

If we desire the continuation of democracy in fact as well as in name, if we believe in free enterprise, now is the time to think and to plan for their perpetuation. Those who would destroy democracy and the system of free enterprise are thinking and are planning; they will be ready and glad to take over if the rest of us are not ready.

Boston Edison Company

Russians Surge Nearer Polish-Latvian Borders

Continued from Page 1

earlier to have taken Poyaski, only 10 miles from Old Poland.

Novograd Volynski railway bastion 40 miles southwest of Korosten and the same distance northwest of Zritomir, fell to a decisive offensive of tank and infantry formations," Mr. tSalin said in the special order of the day, radiocast by Moscow.

Mr. Stalin termed the town "a large railway junction and important stronghold of German defenses."

Although the two columns thus were virtually within sight of Russia's prewar western frontier, apparently Moscow views "Poland" as lying another 150 miles to the west—beginning at the jagged line which partitioned Poland after the swift 1939 German and Russian drive into that country.

The Soviets have indicated they consider this eastern part of Old Poland as Russian still to be liberated.

As other units of the Russian forces swept southwestward toward Zhmerinka, rail junction less than 50 miles from the old Rumanian border, far northern columns pushed to within 45 miles of the Latvian border.

Stockholm dispatches said German military commanders had ordered a total blackout for both cities and rural areas in all of Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania, presumably in anticipation of increased Russian aerial offensives.

An earlier Russian communiqué told of tremendous stores of Nazi war material being abandoned.

Prison cages behind the Russian lines were filled to overflowing with "long lines of German prisoners," a Moscow radiocast said.

The Moscow Radio, in a broadcast recorded in New York by the Federal Communications Commission, quoted Stockholm sources as asserting that Gen. Kurt Zeitler, chief of the German Army General Staff, and Gen. Alfred Jodl, Adolf Hitler's personal military adviser, had arrived at Field Marshal Gen. Fritz von Mannstein's headquarters on the Russian front.

Soviet forces also were reported advancing far to the north in White Russia. There, the First Baltic Army was said to be less than 45 miles from Latvia after storming 40 villages north and northwest of Nevel, in a drive aimed at encircling the German-held bastion of Vitebsk.

In the drive on Poland west of Korosten, Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's northern wing swept up more than 150 towns and villages for a gain of 17 miles, the Moscow communiqué reported.

General Vatutin's southern wing, striking simultaneously, captured Andreevichi, 15 miles northeast of Novograd-Volynski, important rail junction, and was threatening that vital German stronghold with imminent encirclement.

Other fast-striking spearheads swept through areas northwest of Berdichev, former headquarters of Marshal von Mannstein, and fall of that strategic center 25 miles below captured Zhitomir was expected hourly, front dispatches indicated.

Below Berdichev, now outflanked, Soviet columns were racing down the Kiev-Zhmerinka railway, with only the towns of Kalinovka and Vinnitsa standing before the Odessa-Warsaw railway which feeds the German armies in the Dnieper River bend to the southeast. Zhmerinka, junction point of the two rail lines, was but 35 miles distant, dispatches said.

Severance of the Odessa-Warsaw line would leave the enemy with a few inferior escape roads from Odessa into Rumania and could conceivably produce another major German debacle.

By a Staff Artist

Relation of Captured Pacific Points

Position of Saidor, where American Sixth Army troops have effected a landing in northern New Guinea, is shown in relation to recently captured points on New Britain.

Brazilian Unit Starts For Fighting Fronts

By the Associated Press

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Jan. 3

Flying in several transport planes, a group of fighter pilots and ground troops of the Brazilian Air Force departed today for an unspecified war front—the first Brazilians to leave for active operations abroad.

The group was under command of Maj. Nero Moura.

South Pacific:

Americans Seize Saidor, New Guinea

Gen. Douglas MacArthur landed veteran American Army troops, including elements of the 32nd Division, on the beach at Saidor on the north coast of New Guinea, without opposition Jan. 2 to strike the third lightning blow in 18 days against the Japanese in the Southwest Pacific area.

The troops, commanded by Brig. Gen. Clarence Martin and Col. Slade N. Bradley, pushed inland immediately to capture the airfield and reported shortly after landing that they had encountered slight resistance.

With the Japanese still reeling from offensive thrusts at Cape Gloucester and Arawe, both on New Britain Island, all since Dec. 15, General MacArthur caught them again by surprise by landing the soldiers behind the enemy's lines only 55 miles southeast of Madang, the Japanese base on Astrolabe Bay.

By this amphibious operation General MacArthur cut off a considerable force of Japanese still battling the Australians a few miles north of Blücher Point, which is above the Allied base at Finschhafen. The General said the enemy was "trapped with no source of supply, and they face disintegration and destruction."

The landing, like the others before it, was a combined operation of land, sea, and air forces. General Martin, a veteran of the Buna campaign in which the Americans and Australians cleaned the Japanese out of the Papua Peninsula in southeast New Guinea, commanded the entire task force. Colonel Bradley commanded the ground troops.

Ships of many kinds moved toward Saidor Jan. 1 and the troops landed at dawn Jan. 2 after escorting warships had heavily bombarded the area. The troops hit the beach from small craft at three points.

There was every indication the landing caught the Japanese entirely by surprise, for there was no enemy aerial reaction up to several hours later. The troops, including men from Wisconsin and Michigan, had things all their own way.

The captured airfield was not serviceable, but the Americans expected to move with their customary speed in such matters to put in their own fields for fighters and bombers.

The landing followed the pattern used in the invasion of Cape Gloucester Dec. 26, with bombers plastering the entire area preceding the troops' movement shoreward. In this case, the bombers hammered Saidor with 200 tons of explosives Jan. 1, then returned at invasion time to lay down a smoke screen which enabled the troops to land unobserved.

Saidor, a jungle village, is approximately 115 airline miles from Finschhafen, Allied base on the Huon peninsula coast, and is on the coastal track which leads to Madang.

The landing forms a second threat to Madang, for Australians have advanced beyond Dumpu in the Ramu River Valley to the west. However, the Finisterre Range rises as high as 12,000 feet to separate the Aussies from the Americans at Saidor.

The Saidor landing came exactly one year from the day the 32nd Division captured Buna Government Station. In the following 12 months impressive gains were made, some without opposition and others by wiping out Japanese garrisons.

On Continent:

Allowing Berliners only a few hours out of their air-raid shelters, Britain's bombers on the night of Jan. 2 drove home their 10th heavy blow against the flaming and charred German Capital.

The newest attack came while fires still were burning and German rescue workers still were digging slain and injured from ruins left by a raid early in the morning in which more than 1,000 long tons of bombs were dropped.

About 21 hours elapsed between the two attacks, but Berlin correspondents of Swedish newspapers reported the menace of delayed-action bombs kept residents of the city in shelters until 3 p. m. and that less than eight hours later the sirens were shrieking again.

By the series of heavy attacks, beginning Nov. 18, the RAF has carried at least 14,000 long tons of bombs to the German Capital, half of this destructive weight being delivered during the four big raids in December.

While the big bombers were over Germany, RAF aircraft at home were chasing a handful of German planes which raided England. Four of the attackers were shot down. Bombs fell in a Southeast England residential district injuring a few persons. Some of the planes got through to the London area, causing an alert but accomplishing little else.

The Sunday raid was the hundredth Berlin raid of the war. It set roaring new fires in the city still burning from the last assault, Dec. 29, and sent columns of smoke 8,000 feet high, crewmen said.

Twenty-eight bombers were lost in the raids on Berlin and an accompanying raid on Hamburg, as well as Mosquito forays into Western Germany.

All reports indicate the Capital has been virtually finished as an administrative center, with only remnants of its great industrial areas still to be wrecked. That might be a precision job for American heavy bomber daylight attacks, but the Flying Fortresses and Liberators presumably would need fighter escorts. Berlin is a 1,200-mile round trip, at least 400 miles farther than United States fighters have yet gone into Germany.

The plunge over Hamburg—where shipping has been reported resuming on a small scale—and the Mosquito dashes served as a feint to fool Nazi defenses.

Hamburg was last hit Aug. 2 at the end of a concentrated campaign which knocked it out as a war center. Berlin in 1943 took nearly double—18,000 tons—the bomb load thrown against Hamburg.

Italy:

Pescara in Range Of Canadian Guns

Heavy fighting was reported north of Ortona, where Canadian troops have fought their way to within nine miles and artillery range of Pescara, Allied headquarters announced.

Rain, snow, and high winds limited ground operations elsewhere in Italy to patrolling, but strong forces of medium bombers attacked rail communications at Taggia, Ventimiglia and Arma Riva on the Italian Riviera Jan. 2, while other medium bombers attacked rail yards at Terni, 49 miles northeast of Rome, causing explosions and fires.

An air communiqué said fighters and fighter bombers caused "widespread damage" in sweeps against motor transports and rolling stock on roads in the battle area.

Thirty-eight snowbound German trucks were shot up in the Apennines by Spitfires, Warhawks, and Kittyhawks attacking convoys between Pescara and Avezzano and near Chieti.

Sheets of flame burst from the Terni Iron Works and barracks following the attack there.

As an official Allied statement said the Germans were showing signs of exhaustion after throwing divisions piecemeal into the battle for Italy, the Allied Fifth Army gathered strength for a drive on Cassino and the road to Rome. British troops of the Fifth Army, it was announced, made a new bold foray across the Garigliano River, penetrating to Castel Forte and then withdrawing.

The Germans "are waging a war of attrition, but the attrition has been heavier on their side," said an official review of the fighting in Italy. "Some German divisions have suffered such heavy casualties, sometimes up to 50 per cent, that they have been unable to stay in the line more than two weeks."

Warship Sunk:

Destroyer Perkins Lost Off New Guinea

The destroyer Perkins was sunk in a collision off New Guinea on Nov. 29, the Navy has announced.

The Navy also reported that the coastal transport APC-21 was sunk by enemy aircraft off New Britain on Dec. 17.

Announcement of the loss of the Perkins indicates that this is the second American destroyer to go down in New Britain - New Guinea waters recently.

The Perkins was a 1,465-ton craft. Its normal complement was 200. It was armed with five-inch guns and a battery of quadruple guns.

Yugoslavia:

Partisans Claim More Victories

Yugoslav Partisans have occupied half of the city of Banjaluka, mining and agricultural city in Central Bosnia and staff headquarters for the Second German Tank Army entrusted with the defense of the Nazi-held Adriatic coast, the Yugoslav Liberation Army announced.

Marshal Josip Broz' (Tito) war bulletin, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav Radio, declared that the German garrison in Novo Mesto, 40 miles east of Zagreb in Eastern Slovenia, also was being besieged. Marshal Broz' communiqué said all German attempts to break out had failed.

Banjaluka lies 42 miles north of Jajce, reportedly main headquarters of Marshal Broz' staff, and is the southern terminus of a military railway running from Zagreb to the Vbras River.

The Yugoslav communiqué reported hard but inconclusive fighting throughout Eastern Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Montenegro, with the Partisans on the offensive in the two latter provinces.

The German High Command claimed the capture of the island of Mljet off the Dalmatian coast in the Adriatic Sea. Mljet lies 170 miles east across the Adriatic from the Italian coast where the British Eighth Army is battling the Germans north of Ortona. It is 15 miles southeast of Korcula, another island which the Germans claimed to have occupied last week.

China:

100,000 Casualties In Rice Bowl Battle

The battle for China's Rice Bowl, which lasted from Nov. 7 until mid-December, cost belligerents on both sides nearly 100,000 men killed and wounded, Chinese Army officials estimated.

The Chinese acknowledged 54,000 casualties and asserted that careful checks placed Japanese killed and wounded at three fourths of that total. This would indicate a Japanese casualty list of at least 40,000 killed and wounded.

Problem of Providing Jobs Is Put Up to United Nations

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 3 (AP)—Conservative Party proposals for postwar reconstruction and prosperity, disclosed today, referred to unemployment as a world problem requiring agreement among the United Nations on a master plan for its solution.

New machinery insuring currency stabilization, granting credit to needy nations and raising the standard of living of backward peoples was suggested.

For Britain, the plan—a subcommitteee product which is to be presented to Prime Minister Winston Churchill—rejected nationalization and came out for private enterprise which, it was said, "like traffic ought to be regulated by straightforward rules designed to remove obstacles to expanding production and employment."

"In return," the statement said, "industry must work with the Government to avoid booms, slumps and depressed areas and assist all it can in rectifying Britain's adverse trade balance."

Government-financing of bulk purchases of furniture and other universally used products was suggested as a cure for any postwar depression.

Declaring that "women have definitely arrived in industry," the statement urged equal pay for women doing men's jobs. It called also for vacations with pay and an extension of the guaranteed work week.

Soviet Armies Smash West

By a Staff Artist

Battle Lines in Russia

Black arrows indicate points at which Russians have made greatest gains. Black line shows approximately present position of battle line.

Trip-Hammer Soviet Blows Keep Ukraine Nazis on Run

Continued from Page 1

sians now must cope not only with adverse weather but with demolished roads and railways.

Moreover, the going is greatly complicated by the heavily settled character of the battle areas, since the enemy turns every village into a fort. Furthermore, many of the streams that lace the Ukrainian countryside are still unfrozen, giving mechanized units considerable trouble.

The capture of Kazatin and neighboring Chervonoarmeisk marked some of the most important gains the Russians have scored thus far in the Ukrainian offensive. Their fall deprived the Germans of yet another important railway line and supply depot among the precious few yet remaining in their control in the Soviet Ukraine and considerably broadened the Red Army breach, which now extends along a 200-kilometer front. Danger from German counterattacks along the southern flank was thereby considerably reduced and positions of German forces in the Dnieper Bulge rendered more precarious.

Other Impressive Gains

Equally impressive were successes scored along another main line of advance—above Zhitomir. According to the Red Star's frontline correspondent, the Germans, in their anxiety to save Zhitomir and Berdichev removed considerable forces from other sectors and concentrated them at the above-mentioned towns. The Soviet Command, when its troops advancing frontally along the Kiev-Zhitomir highway encountered heavy resistance, started a daring flanking movement north of Zhitomir. This bold stroke made Zhitomir untenable for the Germans and its fall followed in short order.

The brilliant successes of the first Ukrainian Army were the subject of a special message of thanks addressed by Marshal Joseph Stalin to General Vatutin. It was accompanied by the firing of 20 rounds from 224 cannon in Moscow.

Front-line reports continue to emphasize that the Germans, though severely mauled and suffering terrific losses of men and material, continue their fierce resistance. In the Ukraine, they have notably failed to stem the Russian advance, but in the neighborhood of Vitebsk, the going has been much tougher, although there, too, local Soviet gains are reported.

Today, as the Red Army advances closer to the former Polish border, all leading Moscow papers publish articles dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the White Russian Soviet Republic. All hail the forthcoming completion of White Russia's liberation from the German invaders, who, under Dr. Alfred Rosenberg's direction, sought to exterminate the native population and to transform the region into a German appendage.

An article in the Government organ Izvestia by the President of the White Russian Soviet Republic, Natalevich, makes no mention of White Russian-Polish boundaries, but the Communist Party paper Pravda and the Army publication Red Star are explicit in stating Russia's claim to territories included in Poland prior to 1939.

Episcopal Bishop For Puerto Rico

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Jan. 3 (AP)—The first consecration of an Episcopal Bishop in Puerto Rico will take place Jan. 2 when the Rev. Charles F. Boynton, priest in charge of St. Andrews Mission at Mayaguez will be consecrated as Bishop Coadjutor of the Missionary district of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

The consecration ceremonies will be conducted by the Right Rev. Charles B. Colmore, Bishop of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

The Reverend Boynton is a native of Geneseo, New York. Attended Williams College at Williamstown, Mass., where he won nine letters in athletics. After his graduation in 1928 the Reverend Boynton was a member of the advertising department of the Conde Nast Publications for a year before beginning his theological studies.

He was ordained a deacon in 1932 and later became chaplain at Christ School near Asheville, N. C.

Chinese to Attend F. B. I. Police School

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Sheng-shee Zee is coming all the way from China to attend the National Police Academy, conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

He and police officers from 23 states have been enrolled for the Academy's 24th session, beginning Jan. 10.

Director J. Edgar Hoover said the course will include various phases of crime detection with special emphasis on wartime duties of police. Three weeks of the course will be devoted to traffic problems. In addition, the officers will be given instruction in teaching methods.

Sheng-shee Zee is being sent here by the Chinese National Government.

From Orchestra Leader To Army for Leinsdorf

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Army has acquired by the induction route its first top-flight symphony conductor, Private Erich Leinsdorf.

The leader of the Cleveland Orchestra passed his final physical examination without difficulty. After the customary three-week furlough he reports Jan. 21 at Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio, for assignment to a type of active duty which will be determined then.

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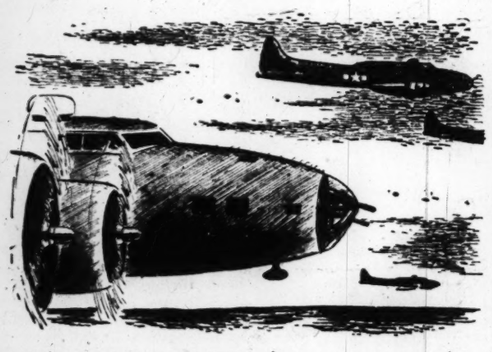
Listen to John Barry with "Frontline Headlines"—WBZ-WBZA Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7:45 p. m.

Modern war has to have gigantic amounts of petroleum. *More than half the tonnage of supplies for the North African invasion was petroleum.* The 46,521 employees of the operating companies associated with Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) are deeply conscious of their responsibilities in meeting the war's needs. Here is a *partial* list of their accomplishments to date...

"Oil has not been lacking on any Battle Front..."

(RALPH K. DAVIES, DEPUTY PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATOR FOR WAR)

TWICE AS MUCH OIL has been produced by the people of our organization alone since Pearl Harbor as the Nazis have had from *every source.*



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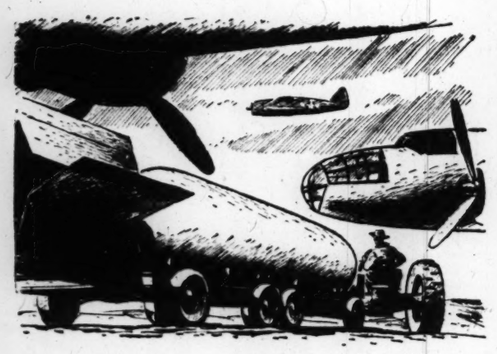

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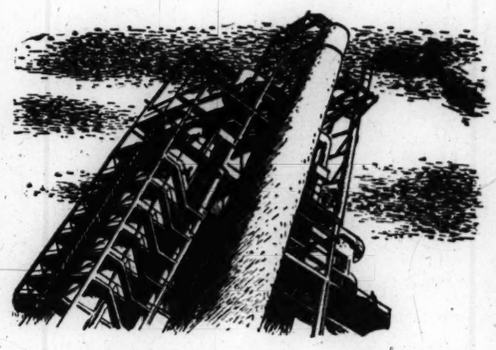

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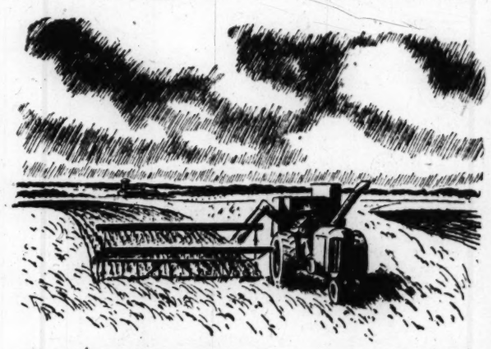
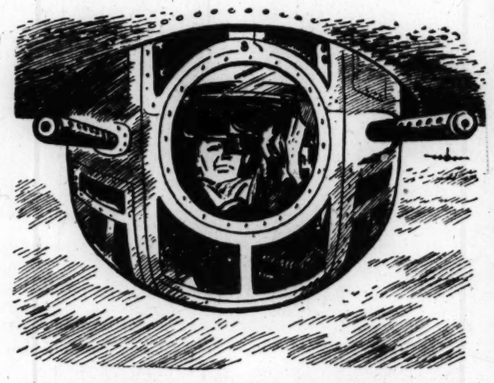


ALCOHOL FROM PETROLEUM — enough to release about 800,000 acres of wheat for use as food — has been made in our refineries.



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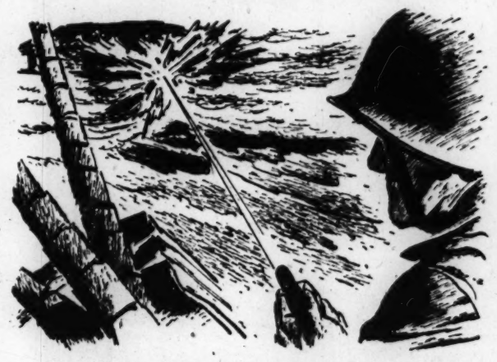
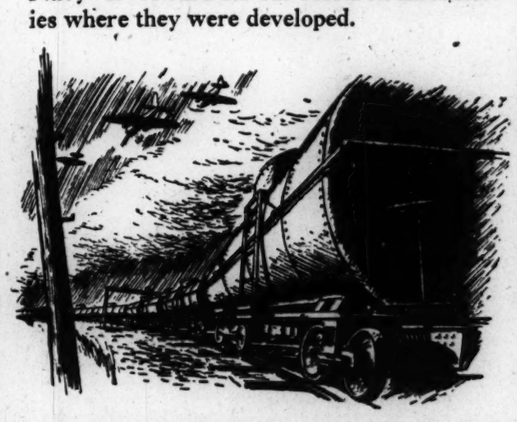
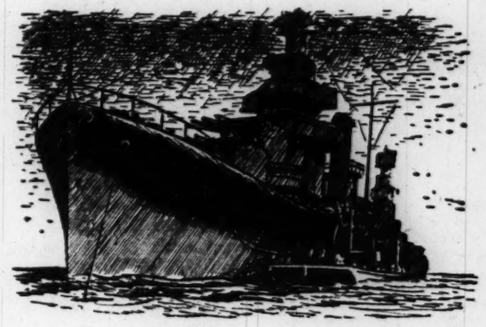


A REVOLUTIONARY FLAME THROWER AND NEW INCENDIARY BOMBS helped earn the Army and Navy "E" Award for our research laboratories where they were developed.



ARMY-NAVY REQUIREMENTS from them jumped almost 700% from 1941 to 1943 — and we take pride in the many commendations we have had for meeting demands on time.



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GUNFIRE CONTROL MECHANISMS like those on the famed U. S. S. Boise are made at one of our plants which formerly made oil burners and gasoline pumps.

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We take keen pride in the wartime record of the people of the operating companies associated with Standard Oil Company (New Jersey). There has not been a single strike since long before Pearl Harbor. Their absentee record is among the lowest. 5,892 of them have gone into the fighting forces. 46,521 remain to back them up.

(THIS MESSAGE HAS BEEN REVIEWED IN FULL BY THE ARMY AND NAVY, WHICH HAVE NO OBJECTION TO ITS PUBLICATION)

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (NEW JERSEY)

U. S. Is Urged to Start World Council

Continued from Page 1

national collaboration would be forthcoming, now urges his party to come forward with them.

Presses for Early Meeting

The task of the Mackinac Conference, Senator Austin held, has only partly been accomplished, and he is pressing the G. O. P. Post-war Committee, appointed by the Council, to meet early in May to decide upon a specific postwar program.

Senator Austin contended that since the Mackinac meeting the Moscow, Cairo and Teheran Conferences now make it possible for the Republicans to be much more concrete in their platform.

The President's New Year statement was as follows:

"Many of us in the United States are observing this first day of the New Year as a day of prayer and reflection and are considering the deeper issues which affect us as part of the family of nations at a crucial moment in history. It is fitting on this day that we direct our thoughts to the concept of the United Nations which came into being on another and infinitely bleaker New Year's day two years ago.

"It was but three weeks after Pearl Harbor that the declaration by United Nations was promulgated at Washington. Twenty-six nations subscribed immediately, eight more have adhered subsequently, all pledging themselves to stand together in the struggle against common enemies.

How Picture Has Brightened

"Two years ago the United Nations were on the defensive in every part of the world. Today we are on the offensive. The walls are closing in remorselessly on our enemies. Our armed forces are gathering for new and greater assaults which will bring about the downfall of the Axis aggressors.

"The United Nations are giving attention also to the different kind of struggle which must follow the military phase, the struggle against disease, malnutrition, unemployment and many other forms of economic and social distress.

"To make all of us secure against aggression and to open the way for enhanced well-being of nations and individuals everywhere, we must maintain in the peace to come the mutually beneficial co-operation we have achieved in war.

"On the threshold of the New Year, as we look toward the tremendous tasks ahead, let us pledge ourselves that this co-operation shall continue both for winning the final victory on the battlefield and for establishing an international organization of all peace-loving nations to maintain peace and security in generations to come."

Capper Defends Invasion Quota

Entering the controversy over whether the United States is contributing more than its share of military manpower to the prospective European invasion, Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas, a frequent critic of the Government's war measures, declared:

"In considering the position of our great ally, England, we must make one clear distinction in our first thinking. We must realize the difference between Britain and the British Empire.

"The population of the British Empire is somewhere in the neighborhood of 450,000,000 persons. But the population of Britain is only around 48,000,000. And the number of men among the other 400,000,000 ruled by Britain who will fight for the British is so small that it cannot be counted.

"Thinking in terms of Britain—and that is what we must do and are doing in war planning—the British cannot do better than 48 Britons for every 135 Americans.

"Remember these figures when you feel inclined to criticize the division of men for the invasion of Europe."

No Time to Rest on Oars

James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization, said:

"The American people can enter the new year proud of their accomplishments in 1943 both on the battle front and home front. But the fact that we have done so well is no license for any American to rest on his oars or conduct himself as if the war is already won.

"Thus far sacrifices on the home front have been small indeed in comparison with the hardships on the battle front.

"In 1944 the American people will face their greatest problem at home and that is preventing inflation. Thus far Government with a fine public support has done a truly remarkable job in keeping our economy stable despite heavy war expenditures and shortages of manpower and materials. But if the pressure groups gain the upper hand, we may lose the peace right here at home."

Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, said:

"I believe we are going to win that fight, but we haven't won it yet; and to feel that we have won it, that now we can afford to sit back and take it easy—that would be the quickest and surest way to lose it."

"If a soldier at the front decided that he had done as much fighting as he needed to do and he might as well go home, that would be called desertion in the face of the enemy."

Argentina Accepts Bolivian Government

By the Associated Press

Buenos Aires, Argentine, Jan. 3

The Argentine Foreign Minister announced formal recognition today of the Bolivian Government of Maj. Gaulberto Villarroel who was put into the Presidency on Dec. 20 by a coup d'etat.

Argentina thus becomes the first of the American republics to recognize the new regime.

Sweden Now Developing 'Pneumatic Steel' Tire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Sweden is developing a 176-pound "pneumatic steel" automobile tire fitted over an ordinary worn out rubber tire, which has been tested on all types of roads, and can attain a speed of 46.6 miles an hour, the United States Department of Commerce stated recently.

Further tests are to determine the new tire's reaction if there should be a blowout of the rubber tire inside.

Chiang Urges Popular Rule For Japanese

CHUNGKING, Dec. 31. Delayed. (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, declaring that the fate of the Axis was sealed in 1943, predicted that 1944 would see "the beginning of the decisive stage" of the war against Japan and disclosed that President Roosevelt agrees with him that the Japanese people should be allowed to choose their own form of government if they overthrow their military regime.

"As to what form of government Japan should adopt, General Chiang said, in a 6,000-word New Year's message to the Chinese Army and people, "that question can better be left to the awakened and repentant Japanese people to decide for themselves."

The President agreed with him during talks at the Cairo Conference, Chiang said, that "all Japanese militarists must be wiped out and the Japanese political system must be purged of every vestige of aggressive elements."

General Chiang stated that "with the recent allied landings in New Britain and other strategic points, Japan's second line of defense in the Pacific from the Solomons to the Bismarck Sea had been broken."

He said the task of encircling the Japanese on the Asiatic mainland would fall primarily on Chinese shoulders because "in her defensive war, Japan will have to make the China theater her last line of defense where she will take her last, most stubborn stand."

"If we prosecute the war in strict accordance with the strategy we have agreed upon we can certainly defeat Japan in the Pacific Ocean to such an extent that either she has to surrender unconditionally or none of her forces will be able to survive the impact of our pressure," General Chiang asserted.

While he noted that the combined efforts of the Allies had been responsible to a considerable extent for sealing the fate of Japan and Germany in 1943, he declared that "there is a more important factor to be considered."

"This lies," he said, "in the traditional love for democracy and freedom of the American people who treat all peoples of the world as their equals. Their broadmindedness and far-sightedness have led the American Government to adopt a just, enlightened world policy and to translate that policy into action with success."

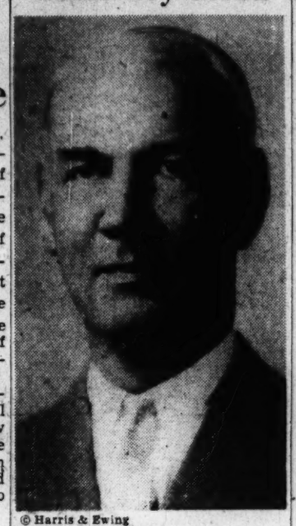
Garrison Named To NWLB Position

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Appointment by President Roosevelt of Lloyd K. Garrison, General Counsel of the National War Labor Board, as the Board's first alternate public member, is announced.

The Board also announced appointments of:

Jesse Freidin of New York, National WLB Associate General Counsel, as General Counsel; Theodore W. Kheel, Chairman of the Second Regional War Labor Board in New York, as Executive Director of the National Board; Frederick H. Bullen, Disputes Director of the Fifth Regional Board, Cleveland, as Deputy Executive Director, and Thomas L. Norton, Vice-Chairman of the Second Regional Board, as Acting Chairman of the New York Board.

Heads Boy Scouts



© Harris & Ewing

Dr. George J. Fisher

Named National Scout Commissioner of the Boy Scouts of America, succeeding the late "Uncle Dan" Beard. Dr. Fisher lives in Scarsdale, N. Y., and is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. He has been Deputy Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America since Nov. 1, 1919.

Japanese Morale Appears to Sag

Continued from Page 1

medium bombs within a few dozen yards of the unscathed building.

Only one correspondent and several Chinese officers and men were injured slightly. It is impossible to describe our feelings of gratitude for a marvelous escape.

Prisoners Interviewed

In the afternoon I spoke to seven Japanese prisoners who were in the building waiting to be interviewed when the enemy planes came over. Private Mashmaro Yamada said: "I didn't know whether to be scared or happy when our planes were overhead. I experienced plenty of bombing and strafing from Allied planes recently but never was in such a situation."

A prolonged talk with prisoners of the recent Northern Hunan campaign reinforced my impression from an interview with prisoners from Hupeh Province earlier that most of the Japanese Army in China is decidedly fed up with war.

"There is no such thing as high morale in our Army. Every soldier, like every civilian, is tired of the war and wants peace," said Private Yamada, who was a coal miner and had served in China only six months.

Reporting on feelings in Tokyo which he had left in September for China, a former worker in a power plant stated: "Most of the people are disgusted with the war. The workers, especially, want the war to end, hoping for more freedom afterwards. Living and working conditions are getting harder all the time, although there is sufficient food. My unit came practically all the way from Japan by land because the sea route from Yokohama to Shanghai is considered dangerous on account of Allied submarines."

"Nobody Wants War"

Private Kiyoyi Mashimoto, graduate of a technical high school in Fukushima who spoke some English, said: "Japanese morale is not so high. Nobody wants war. If Germany is defeated, the feeling in Japan will be still gloomier."

A former chauffeur, Private Reiichi Kiegami of Osaka, volunteered: "It is a great mistake for Japan to be fighting the Allies. The outlook for Japan is very gloomy. The people dislike war but cannot do anything about it since it is very hard to act against the authorities."

"The Japanese Thirteenth Division of which I belong had only Class B fighting equipment. We were just to receive Class A equipment prior to removal elsewhere, probably to Manchuria, when the recent North Hunan campaign started," Private Mashimoto said. "Our infantry-artillery had only trench mortars and no guns. We were to get 37-mm. high-velocity guns prior to the transfer."

Initiative of Japan In Pacific Seen Lost

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Jan. 3

The Soviet trade journal, War and the Working Class, assert that "Japan had lost the strategic initiative" in the Pacific and her "temporary advantage is a thing of the past."

The article, reviewing Japanese-German relations, said Japan must now recall the Oriental proverb: "He who mounts a tiger cannot easily dismount."

"In any case," the article continued, "Japan cannot count now on effective assistance from Germany."

The comment was the most outspoken yet made here on the Pacific war in which the Soviet Union is neutral.

Asked why the Japanese are burning Chinese towns and villages, Private Yamada said: "Insofar as my unit is concerned, we had no orders to burn houses or kill civilians. But I know some of our soldiers made big fires to warm themselves, which spread."

Private Ikegami confessed to large-scale burning of villages and towns during the Japanese advance and retreat. All denied acts of violence against Chinese civilians, but some said they knew such acts of violence did occur. All confessed freely that Japanese armies everywhere are forcing Chinese farmers and townspeople into coolie carrying services.

Ignorant of Objectives

These prisoners, like others previously interviewed, showed remarkable ignorance of Japan's war aims and objectives in specific campaigns. All repeated dully that they were only obeying orders and were too little educated to understand motives.

"We don't know why we are fighting. We cannot judge whether Japan still has a chance to win the war. We have no idea what will be the consequence to us of the German defeat which everybody in Tokyo now believes to be inevitable. I forgot what the officers told us about the aims of the recent North Hunan campaign, but I remember that advanced Allied air bases were among the objectives. I don't know why we retreated, but we had orders to retreat."

These were typical replies to questions to which Japanese prisoners in the first few years of the Sino-Japanese war used to answer spiritedly with Japanese propaganda slogans.

It is noteworthy that all Japanese soldiers still were in summer uniforms in spite of the cold weather. Most of them wore Chinese civilian gowns over their cotton clothes which some confessed to have stolen from Chinese farmers.

While we returned through territory covered 10 days ago, we saw many encouraging signs of a speedy revival of activity in formerly abandoned villages.

Refugees Return

Many of the people had returned. We met on narrow paths over partitions between paddy fields long rows of returning refugees, even considerable numbers of well to-dos traveling in sedan chairs followed by coolies carrying their possessions.

Most of the poor people came back with fewer belongings than they carried away a month ago because they sold most of them to procure food. Hardships in many cases were very great. I talked to many families who invariably said in a matter-of-fact way that the Japanese took all bedding, clothing, pigs, chickens, rice and sometimes even the seeds for the next harvest, and farm utensils.

A poor tenant invited some of us into his miserable hut, lighting a little fire with straw and twigs and apologizing that he was unable to offer us tea. He said: "So you are foreigners. I never saw any with my own eyes before. We are glad you are helping us with your planes. You see what the Japanese did to us. You must help us more to save our homes from the enemy."

Orchestra Member Owns Flutes Played by Notables

Flutes played by George Washington, Lord Byron, and Dr. Johnson's Boswell are in the collection of William Kincaid, flutist of the Philadelphia Orchestra.

Other notables of history who played the flute included Robert Louis Stevenson, Rousseau, Schopenhauer, Casanova, Cellini, and Leonardo da Vinci.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, on Jan. 16, 30; Feb. 6, 20.
Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Jan. 23, March 26.
Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Feb. 27.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Jan. 16, 30; Feb. 6, 20.
Atlanta—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Jan. 23; Feb. 27.

New York

New York City—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Jan. 16.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 14900kc, on Jan. 16; Feb. 6, 20.

Central States

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on Jan. 30, March 26.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Jan. 16; Feb. 6, 20.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOS, 1280kc, on Jan. 16, 30; Feb. 6, 20.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Feb. 6.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 150kc, on Jan. 16, 30; Feb. 6, 20.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Jan. 9, 23; Feb. 6, 20.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu — First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on Jan. 23, Feb. 20.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

New Zealand

Christchurch: Civic Theater, Manchester Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 13. Radiocast station 3YL, 250 m., 1200 k.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto (Second Church): The Palace Theater, 644 Danforth Avenue, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 9.

United States

Arkansas

Rogers: Church Edifice, 218 West Cherry Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 11.

California

Chula Vista: Community Church, F Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 11.
Glendale (First Church): Church Edifice, 500 South Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 14.
Long Beach (First Church): Church Edifice, 440 Elm Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 10.
Los Angeles (First Church): Church Edifice, 1366 South Alvarado Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 9.
Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 720 South Hope Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 13.
Los Angeles (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 4200 South Flower Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 9.
Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1800 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., Jan. 14.
Los Angeles (Twenty-third Church): Church Edifice, 159 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 14.
Pasadena (Second Church): Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 14.
Redondo Beach: Woman's Club House, 400 South Broadway, 3 p. m., Jan. 19.
San Diego (First Church): Church Edifice, 2442 Second Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 10. (Note change of date.)
South Pasadena: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Jan. 13.

Colorado

Denver (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, Colfax Avenue and Columbine Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 10. (Note change of date.)

District of Columbia

Washington (Third Church): Church Edifice, Thirteenth and L Streets, N. W., 8:30 p. m., Jan. 11. Radiocast Station WINX, 1340 kilocycles.

Florida

Belle Glade: Church Edifice, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 9.
DeLand: High School Auditorium, North Clara Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 11.
Miami (First Church): Church Edifice, Biscayne Boulevard at N. E. Nineteenth Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 10.
Tampa: The Municipal Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 9.
Winter Haven: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Jan. 14.

Georgia

Atlanta (First Church): Church Edifice, Peachtree and Fifteenth Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 13.

Illinois

Chicago (Thirteenth Church): Church Auditorium, 10317 Longwood Drive, 8 p. m., Jan. 15.
East St. Louis: Church Edifice, Washington Place and Summit Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 10.
Evanston (First Church): Church Auditorium, Grove Street and Chicago Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 14.
Libertyville: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 9.
Peoria (Second Church): Shrine Mosque, 207 North Monroe Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 10.
Rock Island: Church Edifice, Seventh Avenue and Twenty-second Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 11.

Indiana

Fort Wayne: Church Edifice, 2410 Fairfield Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 11.
Greencastle: Little Theater, College and Seminary Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 11.
Hammond: Hammond High School Auditorium, 5926 Calumet Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 10.

Mississippi

Meridian: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Jan. 14.

Missouri

Hannibal: Hannibal Court House, 8 p. m., Jan. 13.
St. Louis (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 3452 Potomac Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 14.

New York

Jamaica: Church Building, 89-12 One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 13.
New York (First Church): Church Edifice, 1 West Ninety-sixth Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 9. Radiocast Station WQXR, 1560 kilocycles.
Rockville Center: Church Edifice, Morris and Cedar Avenues, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 10.
Utica: Church Edifice, 1608 Genesee Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 9.
Valley Stream: Valley Stream Central High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 11.
White Plains: Westchester County Center, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 14.

Ohio

Akron (First Church): Lecture notice for Jan. 13 withdrawn.
Alliance: South Liberty School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 13.
Canton: Timken Vocational High School Auditorium, West Tuscarawas Street at McKinley Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 14.
Cincinnati (Second Church): Scottish Rite Auditorium, Sycamore Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, 12 m., Jan. 12.
Columbus (First Church): Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 13.
Ravenna: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 13.
Sandusky: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Jan. 14.
Tiffin: Masonic Temple, South Washington Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 11.

Pennsylvania

Elkins Park: Cheltenham High School, Montgomery Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 13.
Philadelphia (First Church): Academy of Music, Broad and Locust Streets, noon, Jan. 12.

Texas

Brownsville: Junior College Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 11.
Dallas (Second Church): Fair Park Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 9.
Houston (Third Church): San Jacinto Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 10.
San Antonio (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 14.

Washington

Everett: Church Edifice, Thirty-third Street and Colby Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 13.
Hoquiam: Church Edifice, Seventh and L Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 10.
Snohomish: Brown's Theater, Main Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 9.
Spokane (Second Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 9.
Tacoma (First Church): Temple Theater, 8 p. m., Jan. 11.
Yakima: Capitol Theater, 19 South Third Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 11.

Cheer up, faithful footwear! Better days ahead. While Whittemore isn't given to boasting, we'll grant that our new de luxe Stain Polish is the finest, gives the most satisfying shine, of any polish we have perfected in 102 years of making fine shoe dressings. Going largely for fighting feet now. You'll get plenty later.

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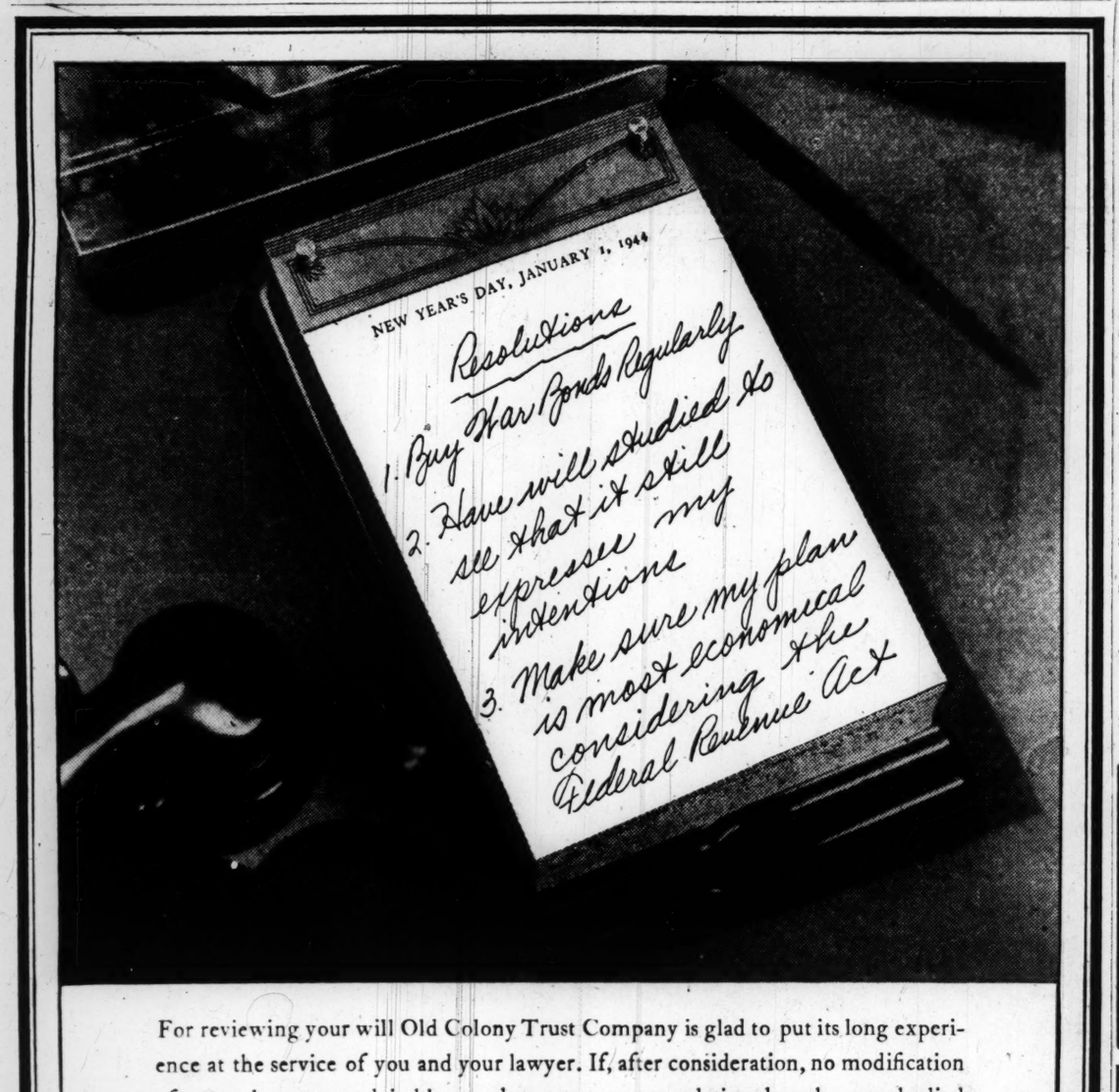
NEW YEAR'S DAY, JANUARY 1, 1944
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3. Make sure my plan is most economical considering the Federal Revenue Act

For reviewing your will Old Colony Trust Company is glad to put its long experience at the service of you and your lawyer. If, after consideration, no modification of your plan seems advisable, or when any recommendations have been embodied in a codicil or new will, you can feel that you have started the New Year aright.

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Gilbert Raids Hint New Plan By Japanese

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

PEARL HARBOR, Jan. 3—Repeated Japanese air raids last week over the new Allied bases in the Gilberts Islands marked the first time in a considerable period that the enemy has used his air strength to any degree in the Central Pacific.

The Japanese raided the Gilberts nine times last week. The heaviest attacks occurred during the night of Dec. 22 when Tarawa was raided five times by light bombers. Reports from Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's headquarters on these enemy air operations record little or no damage so far.

But last week's activities indicate that the enemy may be moving substantial aerial reinforcements into the Central Pacific.

One of the surprising things about the Allied Gilberts' occupation last month was the lack of Japanese air resistance. Part of this undoubtedly was accounted for by prior Allied air raids which had put Japanese air facilities out of business. But the enemy did manage to get planes into the air every night while Allied ships lay off Tarawa and Makin.

Mostly Observer Planes

A transport on which I traveled lay at anchor for several days outside the Makin lagoon unloading aviation gasoline, bombs, and other cargo. With near-by troopships we made a pretty fair-sized sitting target. We were always having alerts particularly at mealtime. One one day we had 10 alerts. One evening at sunset we could see Japanese medium bombers flying in and out of low clouds a few miles off.

But they never dropped any bombs on us or on any other ships. We came to the conclusion they were principally observer planes keeping an eye on the Allied covering battle fleet.

Even after the Gilberts were declared secure the Japanese didn't begin any consistent bombing attacks. Until last week they had bombed new Allied bases only eight times.

Then on the afternoon of Dec. 20 Army and Navy fliers making a Liberators' raid on Kwajalein and Roi Islands saw more than 20 enemy ships in Kwajalein lagoon. This concentration of ships hadn't been mentioned in any previous Navy release.

Cargo Vessels Bombed

Subsequent releases have mentioned only four enemy ships. Two cargo vessels were bombed Dec. 23 and two transports on Dec. 24. One of the transports probably was sunk.

It seems as altogether possible that the convoy of 20 vessels sighted Dec. 20 managed to sneak in and get away again between search missions over the Marshalls.

A further surimse would be that they brought bombs or fuel or both to enable stepped-up raids against Makin and Tarawa last week.

Bombing planes are useless without fuel and bombs. It remains to be seen now whether—in face of Allied air bombings of the Marshalls—the Japanese will be able to continue their raids on the Gilberts.

So far the Allies haven't been able to damage their air facilities sufficiently to keep them from sending up plenty of fighters. On Dec. 20 they had 30 in the air and on Dec. 22 they had 35.

Japanese on the Defensive

How many planes the enemy has in the Marshalls is a matter of conjecture. A Navy pilot returning from the big carrier raid on Dec. 4 said he had made a strafing run on the Kwajalein airfield and estimated that there were probably 100 enemy planes on the ground.

From other reports it appears that enemy air strength in the Marshalls consists chiefly of fighters and light or medium bombers.

The Japanese therefore appear geared for defensive rather than offensive operations. But there is no reason why they shouldn't ferry in heavier bombers—from the Carolines, Mariannas, and Japan—provided they have the planes.

United States air operations against the Marshalls have been consistent. December operations so far, according to Navy releases, resulted in 93 Japanese fighters shot down, with reports of 28 "probables," and 10 destroyed on the ground.

The heaviest Japanese fighter losses at a single time were 72 shot down in combat by carrier fighters on Dec. 4. The Allies have lost a total of 12 planes so far in December.

By all appearances Allied Central Pacific air operations are equipped and manned for any reinforcement the Japanese may have been able to make.

All Political Parties In Argentina Dissolved

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Government of Gen. Pedro Ramirez, which seized power last June 4 by a military coup d'etat, has decreed the dissolution of all political parties in Argentina.

The decree said that one motive of the June revolution was to end political corruption and party organizations which "did not and do not harmonize with the reality of public life."

The parties have been suspended since the revolution but committees had continued functioning.

"Ships are essential to Victory, and we shall continue our job of building them at record pace in 1944"—E. G. GRACE, president, Bethlehem Steel Company

Bethlehem in '43 built 380 fighting and cargo ships.

Value of the year's program equivalent to 1,000 Liberty ships.

* * *

"A SHIP A DAY," with a number to spare, was the record production delivered by Bethlehem in 1943 to the United States Navy, the British Navy and the U. S. Maritime Commission. This program was the greatest in magnitude and diversity ever accomplished by a private builder in the world's history. It marked the fulfillment of a promise made by Bethlehem a year ago to build in 1943 an average of "a ship a day" of major fighting and cargo craft.

The list of ships includes aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers, virtually every type of fighting craft, as well as a large number of Liberty ships and other cargo vessels. In addition, Bethlehem ship repair yards converted, repaired, and serviced over 7,000 vessels, a vital contribution toward keeping the Allied fleets in fighting trim.

Measuring the program by Liberty ships a battleship is equal to 40 Liberty ships; and the value of the year's work in Bethlehem's shipbuilding division was the equivalent of over 1,000 Liberty ships.

Part of National Program—Bethlehem is permitted to publish these facts as part of our country's total program. Led by the U. S. Navy and the U. S. Maritime Commission, America's shipbuilding in 1943 has been a national triumph of production.

We salute our fellow shipbuilders and their distinguished records.

We thank our thousands of suppliers whose efforts have been essential to our contribution.

We congratulate the men and women in the Bethlehem organization, in shipyards, steel plants, factories, mines, and in every division, all of whom have had a part in this effort.

Harder Task Ahead—The year's work in Bethlehem's shipyards, steel mills and other departments has been done by 300,000 men and women. More will be needed. Already a larger shipbuilding task has been assigned to us for 1944. We shall undertake that job with the knowledge that it must be done, at maximum pace, to hasten the day of Victory.

*** 38 TYPES OF SHIPS ***

Program 70% Fighting Craft; 30% Cargo

Bethlehem's total wartime shipbuilding program includes approximately 1,000 fighting and cargo ships, 70% of the program being in fighting craft, and 30% in cargo. These are of 38 different types including the following:

FIGHTING CRAFT

35,000-Ton Battleship
13,000-Ton Heavy Cruisers
10,000-Ton Light Cruisers
6,000-Ton Light Cruisers
27,000-Ton Aircraft Carriers
2,100-Ton Destroyers
1,620-Ton Destroyers
Destroyer Escorts
Tank-Landing Craft
Infantry-Landing Craft
14,700-Ton Aircraft Carriers

CARGO SHIPS

Liberty Ships
Victory Ships
C-1B Cargo Ships
C-3E Cargo Ships
C-3 Cargo Combat Ships
Trawlers
Other type Cargo Ships
Single-Screw Tankers
Twin-Screw Tankers
Ore Transfer Ships
Passenger-and-Cargo Ships
Fleet Tugs
25,000-Ton Ore-and-Oil Carriers

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest

A Monday Page

Jungle Journey

By Muriel A. Hill

Part Two

As they stepped from the bank there was a rustling from the trees and the brown face of Marrook the Monkey looked out.

"Wait!" he cried. "Wait for me, Toto the Elephant. Let me ride on your back over the river."

The jungle animals turned and stared in great surprise at Marrook.

"Good gracious," they said, "fancy you being here."

"I, too, will visit the Great Panj-a-ra-rum," said Marrook, "but I do not wish to wet my feet as I wade out to the sandbank."

"Hmm," said Toto doubtfully. "I wonder if you will be good if we take you?"

"Will you remember to be very respectful?" hissed Pang.

"If you are coming with us you must first tidy your coat," said Juloo firmly.

"Pooh," said Marrook, "my coat is perfectly tidy."

Crac the Crocodile snapped his great jaws.

"Don't take him, Toto, he's sure to get up to some mischief. Come along, come along. Let's go and see the Great Panj-a-ra-rum."

The jungle animals waded out to the sandbank leaving Marrook the Monkey staring sulkily after them.

"Why should I be respectful, and why should I tidy my coat?" he grumbled. "But they needn't think they're leaving me behind," and he quickly knotted a rope of strong vine to the top of the tallest tree. He peered out over the river and saw that the jungle friends had almost reached the island. "I'll give them a surprise," he said, and taking firm hold of his rope he swung out from the tall tree.

Marrook's Swing

Outward he swung and downward, skimming lightly over the broad river. The green island came nearer, nearer. The island trees were very close. He stretched out a long arm and grasping a stout branch pulled himself up into the tree. Then he let go of his vine and peered down to the place where the jungle animals were standing by the river bank.

"Ooo-eee-ee-e," he called mockingly. "Am I not a clever monkey? See, I have reached the green island before you, for I am Marrook the cunning, the clever; Marrook, the monkey that flies."

"By my graceful long neck and silky tail," gasped Juloo. While Toto sighed, "Oh, deary, deary me." Crac took a deep breath and swelled angrily, but before anyone had time to speak they heard a great noise. It was like a mighty wind in giant tree-tops, or the voice of thunder over deep forests.

"Who are you who cross my great river? Who are you who stand upon my green island? Answer, for I am the Great Panj-a-ra-rum, wisest and mightiest, and oldest creature in the world. Answer and tell me why you stand at the river's edge."

The Great Panj-a-ra-rum trumpeted again, "Answer, and tell me. Why do you stand at the river's edge?"

The animals saw a huge elephant towering up before them. His tusks almost reached the ground and his gray skin hung in wrinkles round his body. His eyes, very small, very bright, peered at them.

"Ooh," whispered Toto the Elephant, "you speak to him, Juloo, I'm all of a dither."

Juloo the Giraffe shook her head and looked anxiously at Crac the Crocodile, but he was squirming down into the soft sand and would not speak. Only Pang the Python rustled his long coils and lifted his proud head.

"We are the People of the Jungle," he said. "Our home is beyond the great forest where the river runs narrowly between dry banks. The tawny golden jungle is very hot; the rains are late, and the bananas have grown dry and black upon the trees. The maize has drooped upon its stalk, and the fruits have withered. We come to ask you to allow us to carry away some of the fruit that is so plentiful upon your green island."

"So," squeeked Toto, "so that we may put a little bit away for the time when the rains come."

The Great Panj-a-ra-rum's eyes twinkled.

"I see that you are wise animals, and that you have been well taught. Today you may gather bananas on my island, and take them across the river. Tomorrow you may visit me again."

"Oh, thank you! Thank you!" cried the animals, and were starting to collect the bananas when a shrill voice cried, "Ooh, what about me? I like bananas, I, Marrook the Monkey, want some bananas."

The Great Panj-a-ra-rum looked up to the tree-tops where Marrook sat. His great ears twitched and he swung his trunk several times before answering.

"Oh, Marrook the Monkey," he said, "your coat is untidy. I see that you are not a wise monkey, and have not been well taught. Still, you may gather bananas."

"Pooh," said Marrook, "monkeys don't care about being tidy," and he turned three somersaults in the tree, then grabbed a large bunch of bananas.

Golden Bananas

"Oh my," said Toto, "how can he be so rude?"

All that day the jungle animals collected the golden fruits and carried them across the river and placed them in a neat pile upon the opposite bank.

Marrook the Monkey also gathered bananas, but he did not take them across the river. He ate them instead, and threw the skins all over the neat green island.

The next day the jungle friends visited the Great Panj-a-ra-rum again and said to him, "Oh, Great Panj-a-ra-rum, we have gathered bananas and taken them across the river. They are golden and lovely."

The Great Panj-a-ra-rum nodded his head.

"Indeed, you are wise animals. Today you may gather the wild fruits from the bushes, and the maize that grows in the good earth."

There was a wild scrambling in the tree-tops and Marrook peered down. "I, too, like wild fruits," he cried. "I, too, will gather them."

The Great Panj-a-ra-rum said, "You are an untidy monkey, for you do not smooth your coat and you have littered my green island with banana skins. Still, I am a great and kind elephant, so I will allow you to gather wild fruit."

"Pooh," said Marrook, "monkeys don't care about banana skins. They like to slide on them."

"Oh, dear," sighed Toto, "Marrook is such a naughty monkey." And the jungle animals shook their heads sadly. Then they started to gather the wild fruits and to carry them across the river.

Marrook the Monkey also gathered wild fruits, but he did not take them across the river, instead he gobbled them greedily and littered the neat green island with pits and skin.

When the friends had finished gathering the fruit and maize Toto said, "How good this looks! The Great Panj-a-ra-rum is a very kind elephant indeed."

"So he is. So he is," hissed Pang.

"I shall remember him always," said Crac.

"We ought to do something to show how grateful we are," said Juloo.

"Yes," they all agreed. "Let's have a meeting and decide what we can do."

Bush Baby's Pepper-Corns

"Ooo-ee," mocked a voice above them. "Why are you whispering? I, Marrook the Monkey, want to know your secrets."

But the jungle friends would not tell Marrook what they were talking about. He watched them crossly for a while then ran away and squatted down on a tree trunk.

He stared into the bushes, and as he did so he saw two bright eyes peering at him.

"Ho!" he shouted. "Who is it that stares with eyes like lamps?"

A little creature, like a small teddy bear, ran along the branch beside him.

"I am Bush Baby, but I do not stare, for my mother says that it is rude. I only looked to see who it is that sits upon my tree."

The Story Starts Here

The animals of the jungle—Pang the Python, Crac the Crocodile, Toto the Elephant, and Juloo the Giraffe—were setting out on a long march to the Great Panj-a-ra-rum, the oldest elephant in the world and very wise. The jungle had been hot and dry for so long that the animals could not find any food. Then Toto thought of the Great Panj-a-ra-rum, and they all decided to go to ask him if they might gather some of the fruit and maize that grew on his green island.

Through Courtesy of Associated American Artists, New York City

"Johnny," by Douglas Gorsline

"Well, Bush Baby, what do you want with your tree?"

"I want my pepper-corns," said Bush Baby, "and you're sitting on them."

"I'm sitting on your pepper-corns, am I?" said Marrook the Monkey moving hastily, and sure enough, there was a small pile of pepper-corns lying in a hollow of the tree trunk. "Ooh," said he, "where did you find these?"

"They grow on the trees," explained Bush Baby; "lot and lots of them. I gather big ones, round and smooth, then I play with them," and Bush Baby scampered to the tree, collected his pepper-corns and ran off to the woods.

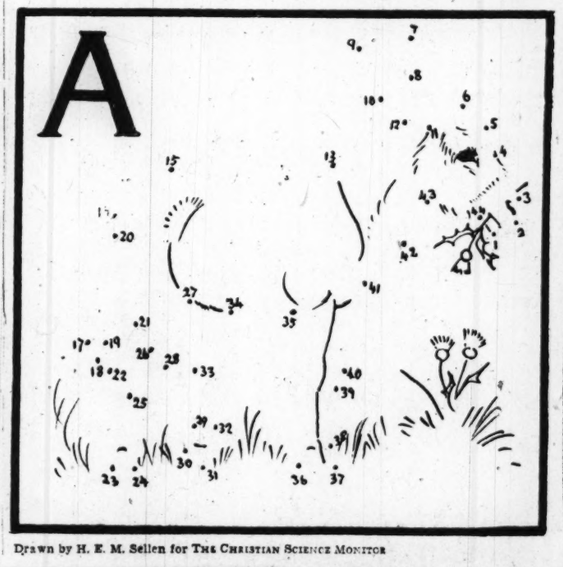
Marrook looked at the surrounding trees and saw that there were many pepper-corns on them. "Well," he said crossly, "I can't eat those, so I think I'll go and see what the jungle animals are doing."

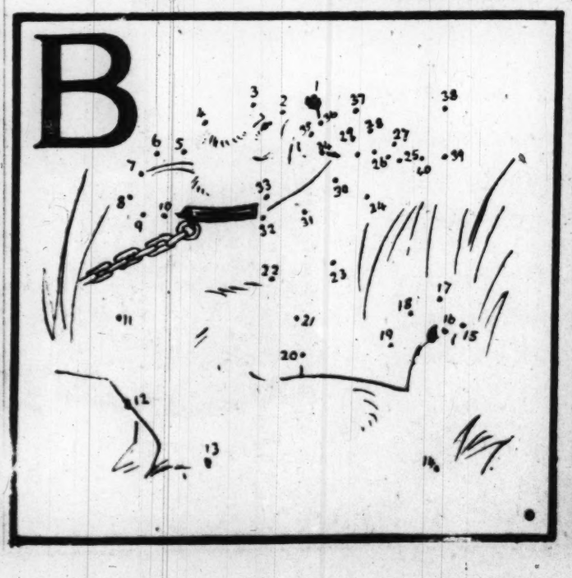
(Watch for the story of Marrook's prank next Monday.)

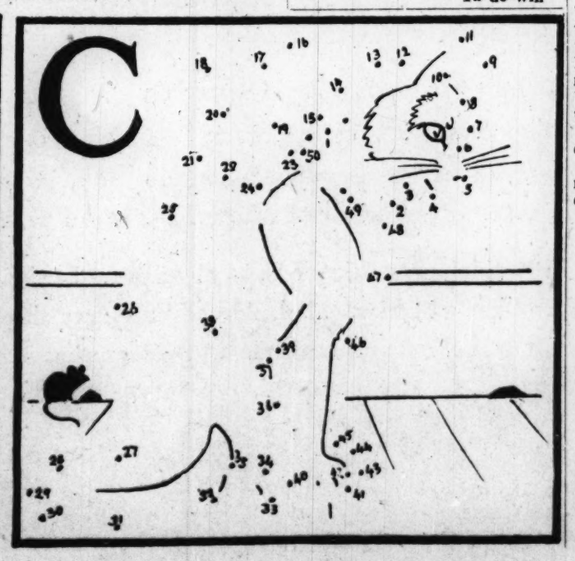
Hidden Animals Alphabet

What animals are hiding in these squares? The letters will give you a hint, but by following the numbered dots you will find the answers to the question. Make a careful pencil line from 1 to 2; then go on to 3 and so on up to the highest number in the square. When your pencil has finished its work, you will find a beautiful creature in each square.

(Watch for more Hidden Animals next Monday)







Drawn by H. E. M. Sellen for The Christian Science Monitor

Pussy-Willows

You were white enough
But snow lets you wear
Crystal hats
On your silky hair;
And your small brown
cloaks
Have ermine trim
As you sit and sway
On a silver limb.

HELEN MARING

Carmenlita on the Canals

Carmenlita once thought that Xochimilco was a difficult word to say. But her mother told her just how to pronounce it, and after that it was easy. It is like So-she-mill-ko.

Carmenlita's family live within two miles of Xochimilco, which is a lake, and she is always glad when a holiday comes. Her father has a small boat and in it they go out on the waters of Xochimilco, and of the canals that carry the waters of the lake down to the Gulf of Mexico. Boats on Xochimilco have an arch in the bow, covered with flowers. It is a very cheerful and beautiful place on holidays.

The day before a holiday, Carmenlita picks great bunches of red pinks that grow wild on the banks, and violets too. She makes them up into nosegays and ties them with long grasses. Tourists can see Carmenlita's flowers well when her father takes her out in their open boat. The boat is rectangular and raised at both ends. Carmenlita can manage it easily with her pole. She loves to read the names on those pretty, gay boats that pass her. There is "Emilia," "Lolita," and her own name, "Carmenlita."

Guitar Players

Some of the boats have musicians in them, players with small guitars and large ones. Carmenlita always watches for the boat that belongs to José and his friends. They have a marimba. The marimba is a funnily shaped thing which stands on legs, like a little piano. Three Indians generally play on the keys, each one holding three drum sticks. They are very skillful and the tourists pay them a peso for three songs. Other boats have Indians who cook delicious smelling Mexican food, hoping to sell it before the day ends.

It is very lovely out on the canals—green trees and flowers on the banks, and clear waters reflecting the green beneath. But Carmenlita keeps her eye out for trade. Her mother sees that her dress is clean and her long black hair done in two braids. Carmenlita likes to stick red roses in it.

When they see a boat of tourists, her father poles close to it. Carmenlita knows right off which ones are buyers. She loves her carnations and violets and she really doesn't care whether she sells them or not. Only her mother has told her that she may keep half of all the centavos she takes in. And Carmenlita does want a rebozo, or shawl, of her very own.

Fifty Centavos a Bunch

She sells her fragrant flowers for 50 centavos, or ten cents, a bunch. When people try to make her sell them for less, she just smiles and shakes her head, and then she and her father go elsewhere. She is very glad when some pretty lady buys them, and sometimes one gives her a peso and tells her to keep it. If there were more people like that she could soon buy that rebozo. When she has the rebozo, her mother says she may go to Mexico City all by herself. Only she must get back before dark. And she will have to wear shoes there. Oh, well, in the meantime she can enjoy these lovely hours at Xochimilco, for there are many holidays in Mexico.

Many of their neighbors have boats and come out on the waters. Some have big boats all decorated with flowers, and tourists ride in them at so many pesos an hour. The best time comes when most of the tourists are gone. Then they have the canals all to themselves. The Indians in boats in which they cook share with their friends the food that is left over. Carmenlita gives her beautiful flowers to the boatmen. The musicians come along and play, and they all have a real picnic.

Mexican families come out on Xochimilco and the canals for the day, too. They know what good times the Indians have, and they want to share them. They are very good to Carmenlita. They buy her flowers and give her sandwiches. Yes, Carmenlita loves to go out on Xochimilco.

Ta-de-win

The Wooden Wagoner

By Dorothy Ann Lovell

Part Two

Nannie and Thomas stopped and looked about them.

"There's a clump of beech trees over there," Nannie said. "Perhaps those are the ones Mrs. Bolton meant."

They made their way across to the other trees, but there were no bushes, so they tramped on beside the stream for a good time, until Nannie said it was no use going any farther.

"We've missed the way somehow," she said. "We'd better stop here and have our lunch and look for the berries another time."

It was very sad because Mrs. Bolton had meant to make her jam the next day and had promised to let Thomas help her to fill the glass jars and fix on the covers, but the sun had come out in full strength and they didn't feel they wanted to hunt for blackberry bushes any more, so they chose a nice cool place by the stream and opened the packets of sandwiches and had lunch. And after lunch Nannie leaned back against the trunk of a big beech tree and settled herself for forty winks, and Thomas lay down on the grass with his head in her lap.

Now it so happened that a piece of lettuce had fallen out of one of the sandwiches and was lying all crisp and curly and delicious at the bottom of the wagon. It also happened that a small rabbit with a very active nose smelt the piece of lettuce from where he was sitting behind a clump of thistles.

Slowly and cautiously the rabbit drew nearer the wagon. Slowly and cautiously he raised himself to catch a sight of the crisp curly leaf. It was just as he leaned forward with his little paws on the back of the wagon and caught at the leaf with his sharp little teeth that things began to move, and they moved so quickly that the wooden wagoner had no time to think. It wouldn't have been much good if he had, because there was nothing he could do. The yellow wheels were already turning so fast, the piebald horses were already prancing so swiftly, and there he was driving his wagon straight down a smooth strip of bank right into the stream.

Down the Stream

Poor little wooden wagoner! Clutching his reins and whip he nerved himself for the plunge. The stream was wide and the current was strong. Everything looked extremely dangerous, and now the water was bursting round the wheels; and now it was racing about his feet; and now it was splashing here, there and everywhere. But just as if they had been waiting for this moment all their lives, the piebald horses rose to the occasion and pranced forth. And there was the wooden wagoner driving his floating wagon at breakneck speed down the very middle of the stream, away from Thomas and Nannie, away from Mrs. Bolton and the farm and the tricycle and everything, faster and faster the farther they went, with the bank flying past and the spray flying up and the manes of those piebald horses flying more excitedly than ever.

Now it so happened that Jonathan Jones, Farmer Jones's son, was fishing for salmon that afternoon. He had been fishing for a long time without catching anything, and was just preparing to go home when what should he see but the wooden wagon racing toward him down the stream. Never had Jonathan Jones seen such a sight before, and in a twinkling he had the wagon and the wagoner and the prancing horses in his landing net.

Jonathan Jones's Catch

"Look what I've caught!" cried Jonathan Jones as he stumped into the kitchen of the farm and placed the wagon on the table.

"Well I never!" said Mrs. Jones; "Wherever can it have come from?" And then she picked up the sodden piece of paper that still lay on the boards of the wagon.

"Why," she said, "it must belong to the little boy who is staying at Bolton's farm. This is their paper right enough. You had better take it back when you go to the village after tea. It's a fine wagon, so it is, and all ready for a load. What can I put in it, I wonder? I know! I'll send Mrs. Bolton those blackberries I picked this morning. She hasn't any good bushes near her farm, and she'll be needing them for jam."

So the wagon was heaped up as high as it would hold with lovely big blackberries, and as soon as Jonathan had had his tea he set off with it, carrying it very carefully.

"I know what I'll do," he thought, when he reached the farm. "I'll leave it in front of the door and say nothing, just to surprise them!"

So Jonathan Jones tiptoed up to the big farm door and set the wooden wagon down by the porch and tiptoed away again.

And that is where Mrs. Bolton found it when she came back from the milking sheds.

She couldn't believe her eyes at first, nor could Thomas and Nannie who happened to arrive at the same time.

"It went—all by itself," said Thomas. "It was there when we were having the picnic, but when we looked for it afterwards it had gone. The wooden wagoner must have known where the blackberry bushes were all the time."

"Did you ever hear the like!" cried Mrs. Bolton.

But the wooden wagoner said nothing. He had had a very wonderful day and was satisfied.

(The End)

The Story Starts Here

Nannie and Thomas had started out to go blackberrying, following the bank of the stream in the direction that Mrs. Bolton, the farmer's wife, explained to them. Their lunch was packed in Thomas's brown wooden wagon with its bright yellow wheels, its two prancing horses and its sturdy wagoner, who sat on the driver's seat, reins in one hand, whip in the other.

Thoughtful Cat

I think my cat
Has thoughts like me.
She looks like that.
And when I see
Her sit and smile
Once in a while
As people do—
I'd like to know
What's funny too.

RALPH BERGENGREN

Miami 'Jive Dive' Replaced By Center for Teen-Agers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—The sign over the door read "Jive Dive," but inside the hall a dignified gathering of high school students and their parents filling the folding chairs listened to an address by a circuit court judge.

TAC, the new teen-age club near Miami High School, was holding open house for its parents and friends to celebrate the completion of its clubhouse which they had remodeled from a former Venetian blind and awning company. The guests had made a tour of the lounge, the large game room with its table tennis tables and other diversions and the snack bar. There the long, cleverly-decorated counter was lined with tall stools and the rest of the room was filled with colorful tables and chairs. A mural designed by one of the club girls denoting favorite teen-age pastimes dominated one wall.

On the platform of the roomy dance hall from which the night before had issued "red-hot boogie jive," Judge George E. Holt, former state legislator and law professor, expressed the hope that the newly organized teen-age clubs in the Miami area will outlast the war, although it took the war to bring them about. He was introduced by Herbert Sawyer, chairman of the Youth Activities Committee of the Miami Y. M. C. A., which is sponsoring the TAC and a similar club which is expected to open quarters soon in Coral Gables.

The American Legion is sponsoring the "Teen-Canteen" at Miami Beach, which has been operating successfully for several months in the Legion Hall. The "Raider's Roost," near Miami Edison High School, home of the Red Raiders, has the backing of the Miami Kiwanis Club.

The Miami Optimist Club is sponsoring a "Friday Nite Club" for teen-agers in its Boys' Club building. The Y. W. C. A. has turned its English basement, formerly used as a cafeteria, into "The Hangout," the downtown club it is sponsoring.

Several more teen-age clubs are being organized in Greater Miami, including one for the Negro section.

The sponsor of each club serves as a responsible group with the financial standing to underwrite the leasing of a recreation center and the employment of an adult director who is present whenever the center is open. The clubhouses generally are open from 3 p. m. till 9 p. m. from Monday through Thursday, and from 3 p. m. until 11 p. m. or midnight on Fridays and from noon till midnight on Saturdays.

Aircraft Spotters Proved on the Job

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla. Jan. 3 (AP)—The way it turned out there wasn't any cause for alarm, but West Palm Beach has three aircraft spotters who proved they know their business.

The trio—Mr. and Mrs. Merrill Smith and Mrs. Herbert Weiss—were doing their weekly tour of duty last Oct. 13 when a strange plane flew in from the sea. Excitedly they tagged it as a German Ju-88 bomber, and so notified Army authorities.

Their identification was correct, but they did not learn until later that it was a captured plane, flown by an American crew.

The Army explained that the bomber, which was destined for Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, for examination, came into Allied hands on the Island of Cyprus. An American flag and AAF insignia were painted on the fuselage and tail surfaces and the craft flown finally to Morrison Field here.

Eire Farmers Must Plant More Wheat During 1944

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Every farmer in Eire holding five or more acres of land will be required to plant three eights of the arable area to wheat during 1944, the United States Department of Commerce reported recently.

To make the country self-sufficient in breadstuffs, 700,000 acres would be required, but the area planted to what in 1943 aggregated only 509,000 acres.

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Strikes-Aided-Axis Charge Stirs Tempest in Capital

Continued from Page 1

tary information. Lack of candor will retard the war effort just as effectively as if the public gets to believe the facts are being withheld from them.

"The people are entitled to know the source of these charges and their accuracy."

Senators Elbert D. Thomas (D), of Utah, Edwin C. Johnson (D), of Colorado, and Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, gave statements to essentially the same effect.

Mr. Early told reporters he had not discussed the charges of the "high official source" with the President. He referred correspondents back to the strong language which Mr. Roosevelt used when he seized the lines. At that time Mr. Roosevelt said:

"The war cannot wait and I cannot wait. American lives and American victory are at stake."

Mr. Early commented that "one form of expression might have been more military than the other" and that that was the responsibility of the unnamed "high official source."

Similar Lines

Voicing his own view, Mr. Early said that the statements of the two men were not connected, "but it seems to me they are thinking along similar lines."

The essence of the anonymous spokesman's vehement statement was, in effect, that the threatened rail strike, compelling the Government to seize the carriers, and the steel stoppage, had prolonged the war by six months and probably sentenced hundreds of thousands of American youths to be killed, and that the damage was irreparable, even though no strikes occurred, because of the propaganda value to Germany in satellite countries who otherwise would have broken with the Nazis.

First, quick reactions to this charge included the following:

Reactions to Charge

Some of the first, quick reactions to this development follow:

1. United Press distribution of a story in the St. Petersburg (Fla.) Times, also cited in the New York newspaper PM, that the Washington spokesman in question was Gen. George C. Marshall.

2. Congressional move toward stronger antistrike legislation.

3. Greater national awareness of the part which home-front industrial disputes play in the war effort.

4. Angry comments of labor leaders, apparently interpreting the charge as directed against them, one Congress of Industrial Organizations spokesman calling it "a filthy propaganda story," other labor groups preparing formal rejoinders.

5. Speculation as to whether or not President Roosevelt was conversant with the vigorous statement.

6. Apparent failure of Federal Communications Commission radio monitors of Nazi domestic and foreign radiocasts to disclose much emphasis placed in December on American industrial disturbances.

New Blow to OWI

7. Another blow at the prestige of the Office of War Information, "scooped" by an anonymous spokesman, following a similar incident a week before, where a high official, later identified in some quarters as James F. Byrnes, declared the United States is on the verge of heavy casualties in its cross-Channel invasion. Theoretically, the OWI is supposed to be the clearing house of all war information, under President Roosevelt.

One of the most important developments, that hardly fits into any of the foregoing, is the injection of the name of the United States Chief of Staff into one of the most explosive domestic issues before the country, and in terms somewhat surrounded with mystery. Suffice it to say that every informed observer in this capital associates the name of General Marshall with the issue.

While the Chief of Staff's prestige is tremendous, and almost unique in the capital, this has been in part because he has carefully refrained, heretofore, from taking part in domestic matters. This situation appears to be now coming to an end, with the possibility of a Congressional investigation that will bring about a formal utterance of what, down to the present, are simply views attributed to "thoroughly responsible sources."

Strong Charge

Strongest of these views was the Angry and vehement assertion that by giving a handle to Nazi Minister Joseph Goebbels' propaganda machine, the rail dispute constituted "the damnedest crime ever committed against America."

President Roosevelt, in discussing the rail dispute last week, justified the Government's firm seizure, but also dwelt at length on the average unionist's loyalty to his trade union. If he knew of the alleged use being made by German propagandists of the situation, he did not disclose it. One speculation raised by the issue is whether the War Department has better sources of information about German propaganda than other Federal agencies.

The OWI showed little relish for the serious charges. The United States Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, which monitors Nazi radio propaganda, did not find sufficient German references to American strikes in the last week of December, when the steel and rail disputes reached their crises, to mention them in its weekly summary of Axis propaganda.

Nazi Reaction

On the day following the rail seizure, the German overseas short-wave radio, which generally sets the tone for Axis propaganda abroad, dismissed the Roosevelt action cursorily, in one sentence:

"At today's Wilhelmstrasse press conference Dr. Schmidt called Roosevelt's order to Stimson to take immediate control of the railways an event which was to be expected in view of the development of the railroad strike in the United States."

Dr. Schmidt is German Foreign Office spokesman to the foreign press.

It was the thesis of the anonymous Washington spokesman that Germany has attempted a stalemate from the first: gambling successively that the United States would not enter the war, and that it would quarrel with its allies, losing both gambles. Now Germany desperately is trying to avert desertion of satellite countries, trying one story after another, from "secret weapon" to American "internal chaos."

The steel and rail disputes, twisted by Herr Goebbels, have been ideal weapons for the German propaganda machine, it is argued.

The whole purpose, according to this spokesman, is to achieve a negotiated peace rather than an unconditional surrender.

New Air Combat Helmets Reduce Injuries to Heads

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP) — The War Department has disclosed that two types of steel helmets have reduced the number of head injuries among flying crews of the Army air forces.

Developed by the Army Ordnance Department, the M-3 helmet may be used by many of the combat crewmen. It fits over the flier's leather helmet and has steel flaps which cover the earphones. The flaps are held in place by a chin strap. A substance similiar to cotton lint covers the steel to prevent bare hands from freezing to it in extremely low temperatures.

The smaller M-4 was designed especially for turret gunners who work in a limited space. Made of steel plates, it is shaped to fit the contour of the head. The plates are covered by canvas.

Primer's Author

Don P. Caverly

Don P. Caverly, Sylvania Electric Products engineer, is the author of a new book which explains in simple language the so-called mysteries of electronics. Published by McGraw-Hill Book Company, "A Primer of Electronics" is soon to appear in the bookstores.

Electronics Told Simply In New Book

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 — Electronics was described as a glamour word for a natural science that will come into its own in the postwar world at a luncheon here which preceded the Dec. 27 release of a book on this new-old physical science, entitled "A Primer of Electronics."

The speaker, Donald G. Mitchell, Vice-President of Sylvania Electric Products, knew whereof he spoke, for his concern had on its staff one Don P. Caverly, a commercial engineer from Marblehead, Mass., and Mr. Caverly wrote the book.

Admittedly designed to interest businessmen and others in the future of a science whose accomplishments to date have been kept from the public eye by military censorship, the book reviews in terms that can hardly be misunderstood principles of electronic theory that, in the author's opinion, make the world go round.

"What I've tried to do," Mr. Caverly told luncheon guests, "is to take the average man on a stroll through the woods of electronics. In writing the book I've had to sift out such material as calculus and scientific formulae. The average man doesn't want to know about that phase of electronics.

"I've endeavored to put scientific terms into simple terms that anybody can understand. Everybody in the postwar world should be entitled to know what makes a radio operate or a television set function. That's why I've tried to dispel the aura of mystery that surrounds electronics."

His book might be characterized as a casual, unhurried exposition of electronics, electric current and early explorations of the subject, for the reader.

Atoms vary in character and functions depending, for one thing, upon the number of electrons in each one. The function of electronics might be defined as the science of determining just what these electrons do when subjected to chemical agents or physical forces, themselves composed of atoms.

Practical electronic devices already in use include such military miracles as radar, a sound detecting instrument that owes its existence to the electron tube. Other such wonders, Mr. Caverly believes, will occur in the field of communication, education, entertainment and commerce.

Allies Launch 'Invasion Year' With New Air Blitz on Berlin

Continued from Page 1

parachute landings when the second front starts.

The second front cannot be far off, people are saying, or the Russians would not be keeping so quiet about it.

Innumerable fresh dislocations and difficulties, connected with the new front, loom ahead. Transport already has been drastically curtailed and interfered with. New cuts in domestic coal consumption in the interest of second-front requirements have just been announced.

These new trials will no doubt bear heavily on the increasingly war-weary civilian population of Britain. It is difficult to imagine how they would be tolerated if there were not such universal confidence that 1944 will be the Allied victory year.

New Zealand Considers Rationing of Electricity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Present demands on electricity and anticipated requirements for 1944 and 1945 have increased in New Zealand to the point where serious plans for compulsory rationing of electricity, as well as other conservation measures, are under consideration, the United States Department of Commerce reported recently.

Generating plants producing at capacity and the first units of additional capacity being constructed will be placed in operation in 1946.

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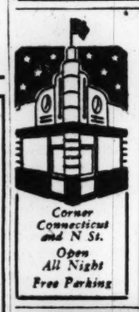
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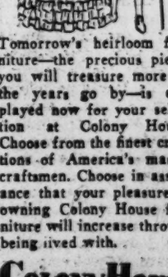
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The Home Forum

Present Opportunity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"STAND UPRIGHT on thy feet" (Acts 14:10). These simple words, spoken in tones of spiritual command by the Apostle Paul, brought to the man of Lystra the greatest opportunity he had ever had. To him "who never had walked" (verse 8) came at last the longed-for opportunity to claim his freedom from the bondage of suffering; and with spontaneous obedience he seized this wondrous occasion, and, as we are told, "he leaped and walked" (verse 10).

Perhaps the most significant phrase of the short account of this incident, given in Acts, is "he had faith to be healed" (verse 9). Paul, "stedfastly beholding him," must have realized that the man was ready to accept the freedom and joy which were his natural heritage as the child of God. No hesitation here! No suggestion of putting off to another day the prompt obedience which was necessary to bring about his healing! Just how eager and ready the man was, is shown by his effortless response.

⁂

How essential to our individual progress, health, and joy is our mental attitude toward the ever-recurring opportunities for good that come to us! Perhaps we feel that the rush and stress of the world today do not give us the necessary peace quietly to consider opportunities as they occur. Possibly some regard life's road as so drab and uninteresting that few opportunities can come their way. Such mental attitudes always tend to shut out the good one longs for. We put up our own barriers, and so full of darkness seems our mental windowpane that sometimes we do not see the happier prospect which is right before us. Had the man at Lystra bemoaned the fact that he had never yet been able to stand upon his feet, or that his malady had been pronounced incurable, his healing would undoubtedly have been delayed.

How then can we be aided in our desire to remove all possible obstacles between us and the unlimited good we so much desire? Through the understanding that man is spiritual and possesses boundless good now. This great fact, unknown and unacknowledged by many, is given to the world in the practical teachings of Christian Science. When the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, is studied with an unbiased and expectant thought, opportunities for the joyous overcoming of all frustration or lack abound in our experience. We begin to realize that there can be no limitation for the man God created in His own image and likeness. We also begin to glimpse the fact that this belief of limitation has been the result of ignorance of the true nature of God, divine Love, and the consequent ignorance of man's divine, fetterless, sinless being as the son of God.

On page 275 of Science and Health we read, "The starting-point of divine Science is that God, Spirit, is All-in-all, and that there is no other might nor Mind,—that God is Love, and therefore He is divine Principle." Here are words of mighty import. As the opportunity of each passing hour is seized to understand these truths and to practice them in every detail of daily life, lives are transformed and renewed, and experience is greatly enlarged.

The grand truths revealed in Christian Science first dawn upon and then illumine individual thought when we open our mental windows wide to the acceptance of the divine fact that man is inseparable from God, divine Love. Since God is the source of all that really exists, and all that is real is wholly good, this boundless good actually surrounds and is ever present with us at all times. How then can one ever again think that he lives in an environment too remote, or that he is too hopeless a sufferer, too steeped in failure or lack, for opportunity to come his way? Man is always at the standpoint of invigorating, health-giving, life-bestowing opportunity, since God, man's Life, is ever present and the only power.

⁂

Opportunities present themselves every hour to think and speak of our brother man with the loving-kindness born of our awakened knowledge that the real man is the image of God, divine Love, and must in reality express those qualities of God-likeness which are his by reason of his sonship with God. Whether in city or village, on land or sea, at home or abroad, there is ceaseless opportunity to prove this oneness with Life, with health and happiness, oneness with safety and limitless good.

When we have "faith to be healed," or blessed—as had the man at Lystra—opportunities are not lacking, for our very desire enables us to be alert and willing to perceive and use them to the full. On page vii of the Preface to Science and Health we find these words: "Truth, independent of doctrines and time-honored systems, knocks at the portal of humanity."

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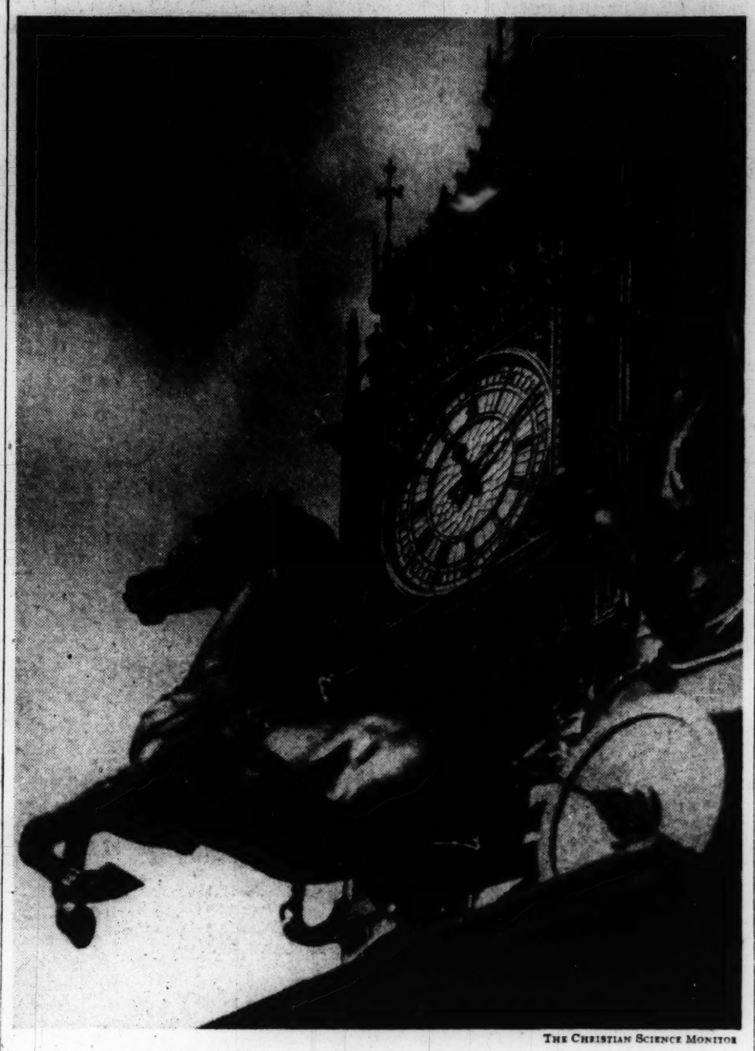

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"FLIGHT AGAINST TIME" (BIG BEN): *A Photograph by John H. Stone*

Let us open wide the portal of thought to accept the Christ-message (John 8:32), "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek)

ΠΑΡΟΥΣΑ ΕΥΚΑΙΡΙΑ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

"Ἀνάστηθι ἐπὶ τοὺς πόδας σου ὀρθός" (Πράξεις 14:10). Οἱ ἁπλοὶ οὗτοι λόγοι λεχθέντες μὲ τόνους πνευματικῆς διαταγῆς ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἀποστόλου Παύλου, ἔφερον εἰς τὸν ἄνθρωπον τῶν Λυστρῶν τὴν μεγίστην εὐκαιρίαν ποὺ εἶχε ποτέ. Εἰς αὐτὸν "ὅς οὐδέποτε περιεπατήκει" (ἐδάφ. 8) ἔφθασε ἐν τέλει ἡ πολυπόθητος εὐκαιρία νὰ ἀξιώσῃ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν του ἐκ τῆς δουλείας τῆς κακοπαθείας· καὶ μὲ αὐθόρμητον ὑπακοὴν ἔλαβε τὴν θαυμασίαν ταύτην εὐκαιρίαν, καί, καθὼς μᾶς λέγεται, "ἥλατο καὶ περιεπάτει" (ἐδάφ. 10).

Ἡ σποϊδαιοτέρα φράσις τῆς βραχείας ταύτης ἀφηγήσεως τοῦ περιστατικοῦ τούτου, εὑρισκομένης εἰς τὰς Πράξεις, εἶναι ἴσως ἡ "πίστιν ἔχει τοῦ σωθῆναι" (ἐδάφ. 9). Ὁ Παῦλος, "ἀτενίσας αὐτῷ", θὰ συνησθάνθη ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἦτο ἕτοιμος νὰ δεχθῇ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν καὶ τὴν χαρὰν ποὺ ἦσαν ἡ φυσική του κληρονομία ὡς τέκνον τοῦ Θεοῦ. Οὐδεὶς δισταγμὸς ἐδῶ! Καμμία ὑποβολὴ νὰ ἀναβάλῃ δι' ἄλλην ἡμέραν τὴν ἄμεσον ὑπακοὴν ἦτις ἦτο ἀναγκαία νὰ ἐπιφέρῃ τὴν θεραπείαν του! Πόσον ἕνθερμος καὶ ἕτοιμος ἦτο ὁ ἄνθρωπος, φαίνεται ἀπὸ τὴν αὐθόρμητον ἀπάντησίν του.

⁂

Πόσον οὐσιώδης εἰς τὴν ἀτομικήν μας πρόοδον, ὑγείαν, καὶ χαρὰν εἶναι ἡ διανοητική μας στάσις πρὸς τὰς πάντοτε ἀναπαρουσιαζομένας εὐκαιρίας διὰ τὸ καλόν, ποὺ ἔρχονται εἰς ἡμᾶς! Ἴσως αἰσθανόμεθα ὅτι ἡ βία καὶ ἡ ἔντασις τοῦ κόσμου σήμερον δὲν μᾶς δίδουν τὴν ἀναγκαίαν εἰρήνην νὰ θεωροῦμεν ἡσύχως τὰς εὐκαιρίας καθὼς παρουσιάζωνται. Πιθανὸν μερικοὶ νὰ θεωροῦν τὴν ὁδὸν τῆς ζωῆς τόσον μαύρην καὶ ἀτερπῆ ὥστε ὀλίγαι εὐκαιρίαι δύνανται νὰ ἔλθουν εἰς αὐτούς. Τοιαῦται διανοητικαὶ στάσεις τείνουν πάντοτε νὰ ἀποκλείουν τὸ καλὸν τὸ ὁποῖον εἷς ἐπιθυμεῖ. Κτίζομεν τοὺς ἰδίους φραγμοὺς ἡμῶν, καὶ τὸ διανοητικόν μας παράθυρον φαίνεται τόσον πλῆρες σκότους ὥστε ἐνίοτε δὲν δυνάμεθα νὰ ἴδωμεν τὴν εὐτυχεστέραν θέαν ἥτις εἶναι πρὸ ἡμῶν. Ἐὰν ὁ ἄνθρωπος τῶν Λυστρῶν ἐθρήνει διὰ τὸ γεγονὸς ὅτι μέχρι τοῦδε δὲν ἠδυνήθη ποτὲ νὰ σταθῇ εἰς τοὺς πόδας του, ἢ ὅτι ἡ ἀσθένειά του εἶχε κηρυχθῆ ἀνίατος, ἡ θεραπεία του ἀναμφιβόλως θὰ εἶχε καθυστερηθῇ.

Πῶς λοιπὸν δυνάμεθα νὰ βοηθηθῶμεν εἰς τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν μας νὰ ἐκτοπίσωμεν ὅλα τὰ πιθανὰ ἐμπόδια μεταξὺ ἡμῶν καὶ τοῦ ἀπεριορίστου καλοῦ ὅπερ ἐπιθυμοῦμεν τόσον πολύ; Διὰ τῆς ἀντιλήψεως ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἶναι πνευματικὸς καὶ κατέχει ἀπεριόριστον καλὸν τώρα. Τὸ μέγα τοῦτο γεγονός, ἄγνωστον εἰς πολλοὺς καὶ μὴ ἀναγνωριζόμενον, δίδεται εἰς τὸν κόσμον εἰς τὰς πρακτικὰς διδαχὰς τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης. "Οταν τὸ ἐγχειρίδιον τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν) ὑπὸ τῆς Mary Baker Eddy, μελετᾶται μὲ ἀμερόληπτον καὶ προσδοκῶσαν σκέψιν, εὐκαιρίαι διὰ περιχαρῆ ὑπερνίκησιν πάσης ματαιώσεως ἢ στερήσεως ἀφθονοῦν εἰς τὴν πεῖραν μας. Ἀρχίζομεν νὰ κατανοῶμεν ὅτι δὲν δύναται νὰ ὑπάρχῃ περιορισμὸς διὰ τὸν ἄνθρωπον ὃν ὁ Θεὸς ἐδημιούργησε κατ' εἰκόνα καὶ ὁμοίωσίν Του. Ἀρχίζομεν ἐπίσης νὰ διακρίνωμεν τὸ γεγονὸς ὅτι ἡ δοξασία αὕτη τοῦ περιορισμοῦ ἦτο τὸ ἀποτέλεσμα ἀγνοίας τῆς ἀληθοῦς φύσεως τοῦ Θεοῦ, τῆς θείας Ἀγάπης, καὶ τῆς συναχολουθούσης ἀγνοίας τῆς θείας, ἀδέσμου, ἀναμαρτήτου ὑπάρξεως τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ὡς υἱοῦ τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Εἰς σελίδα 275 τοῦ Science and Health ἀναγιγνώσκομεν, "Ἡ ἀφετηρία τῆς θείας Ἐπιστήμης εἶναι ὅτι ὁ Θεός, τὸ Πνεῦμα, εἶναι Πᾶν-ἐν-παντί, καὶ ὅτι δὲν ὑπάρχει ἄλλη δύναμις οὔτε Νοῦς.—ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι Ἀγάπη, καὶ συνεπῶς εἶναι θεία Ἀρχή." Ἐδῶ εἶναι λέξεις μεγίστης σημασίας. Καθὼς ἡ εὐκαιρία κάθε παρερχομένης ὥρας συλλαμβάνεται διὰ νὰ ἐννοήσουν τὰς ἀληθείας ταύτας καὶ νὰ τὰς ἀσκήσουν κατὰ πᾶσαν λεπτομέρειαν τῆς καθημερινῆς ζωῆς, αἱ ζωαὶ μεταπλάσσονται καὶ ἀνανεοῦνται, καὶ ἡ πεῖρα ἐκτείνεται μεγάλως.

Αἱ ἔξοχοι ἀληθειαι αἵτινες ἀποκαλύπτονται ἐν τῇ Χριστιανικῇ Ἐπιστήμῃ ἀνατέλλουν κατὰ πρῶτον ἐπὶ τῆς ἀτομικῆς σκέψεως καὶ τὴν φωτίζουν, ὅταν ἀνοίγωμεν τὰ διανοητικὰ παράθυρα ἡμῶν εὐρέως εἰς τὴν παραδοχὴν τοῦ θείου γεγονότος ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἶναι ἀδιαχώριστος ἀπὸ τὸν Θεόν, τὴν θείαν Ἀγάπην. Ἀφοῦ ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι ἡ πηγὴ παντὸς ποὺ πράγματι ὑπάρχει, καὶ πᾶν ὅτι εἶναι πραγματικὸν εἶναι ἐντελῶς καλόν, τὸ ἀπεριόριστον τοῦτο καλὸν μᾶς περικυκλώνει πράγματι καὶ εἶναι πάντοτε μαζύ μας. Πῶς λοιπὸν δύναται ἕνας νὰ σκέφθῃ πάλιν ὅτι ζῇ εἰς ἕνα πολὺ ἀπομεμακρυσμένον περιβάλλον, ἢ ὅτι κακοπαθεῖ ἀπελπιστικῶς, πολὺ βυθισμένος 'εἰς ἀποτυχίαν ἢ ἔλλειψιν, διὰ τὴν εὐκαιρίαν νὰ τὸν πλησιάσῃ; Ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἶναι πάντοτε εἰς τὴν περιωπὴν τῆς ζωογονούσης, ὑγείαν καὶ ζωὴν διδούσης εὐκαιρίας, ἀφοῦ ὁ Θεός, ἡ Ζωὴ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, εἶναι πάντοτε παρὼν καὶ ἡ μόνη δύναμις.

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Αἱ εὐκαιρίαι παρουσιάζονται κάθε ὥραν νὰ σκεπτώμεθα καὶ νὰ ὁμιλοῦμεν περὶ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ μας ἀνθρώπου μὲ τὴν φιλοφροσύνην ἥτις γεννᾶται ἀπὸ τὴν ἀφυπνισμένην ἐπίγνωσιν ἡμῶν ὅτι ὁ πραγματικὸς ἄνθρωπος εἶναι ἡ εἰκὼν τοῦ Θεοῦ, τῆς θείας Ἀγάπης, καὶ πρέπει νὰ ἐκφράζῃ πράγματι τὰς ἰδιότητας ἐκείνας τῆς θεοειδείας αἵτινες εἶναι ἰδικαί του λόγῳ τῆς υἱότητός του μὲ τὸν Θεόν. Εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἢ εἰς τὸ χωρίον, ἐπὶ τῆς ξηρᾶς ἢ τῆς θαλάσσης, εἰς τὴν πατρίδα ἢ τὴν ἀλλοδαπήν, ὑπάρχει ἀδιάκοπος εὐκαιρία νὰ ἀποδείξωμεν τὴν ἑνότητα ταύτην μὲ τὴν Ζωήν, μὲ ὑγείαν καὶ εὐτυχίαν, τὴν ἑνότητα μὲ τὴν ἀσφάλειαν καὶ τὸ ἀπεριόριστον καλόν.

"Οταν ἔχωμεν "πίστιν . . . τοῦ σωθῆναι," ἢ εὐλογηθῆναι—ὅπως εἶχεν ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἰς τὰ Λύστρα—αἱ εὐκαιρίαι δὲν ἐλλείπουν, διότι αὐτὴ ταύτη ἡ ἐπιθυμία μας μᾶς ἱκανώνει νὰ εἴμεθα ἄγρυπνοι καὶ πρόθυμοι νὰ τὰς λάβωμεν καὶ νὰ τὰς χρησιμοποιήσωμεν πλήρως. Εἰς τὴν σελίδα vii τοῦ Προλόγου τοῦ Science and Health εὑρίσκομεν τὰς ἑξῆς λέξεις, "Ἡ Ἀλήθεια, ἀνεξάρτητος δογμάτων καὶ γεραρῶν συστημάτων, κρούει εἰς τὸ πρόθυρον τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος." Ἂς ἀνοίξωμεν εὐρέως τὸ πρόθυρον τῆς σκέψεως νὰ δεχθῶμεν τὸ διάγγελμα τοῦ Χριστοῦ (Ἰωάν. 8:32), "Γνώσεσθε τὴν ἀλήθειαν, καὶ ἡ ἀλήθεια ἐλευθερώσει ὑμᾶς".

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

JUST WHERE THE electric tramcars go clanking noisily round the bend that leads from the Victoria Embankment on to Westminster Bridge, there stands, somewhat incongruously, a massive bronze group representing Boadicea. The Queen stands erect in her war chariot, while, on either side, her two daughters lean forward as if urging on the galloping horses. Among the hurrying crowds that daily stream across the bridge, few passers-by ever stop to look at the group. And it is a safe guess to hazard that still fewer remember how Boadicea, a Celtic queen, wife of Prasutagus—who nearly nineteen hundred years ago ruled over the country now known as Norfolk—severely defeated the Romans and left London a smoking ruin.

The bronze group, while undistinguished as a work of art, makes an effective feature in Mr. Stone's picture, which he humorously entitles "Flight Against Time."

The clock, seen behind the sculptured group, which is set in the Clock Tower in the British Houses of Parliament, is famous for the great bell, "Big Ben," which booms out the hours and whose reverberations are recognized all over the world

"Big Ben" was named after Benjamin Hall, who was First Commissioner of Works when the enormous bell, on which the hours are struck, was hung.

Nausicaa Lifts Her Voice

Now from her rosy car Aurora shed
The dawn, and all the orient flamed with red.
Up rose the virgin with the morning light,
Obedient to the vision of the night.
The queen she sought, the queen her hours bestowed
In curious works; the whirling spindle glowed
With crimson threads, while busy damsels cull
The snowy fleece, or twist the purpled wool.
Meanwhile Phaeacia's peers in council sate;
From his high dome the king descends in state;
Then with a filial awe the royal maid
Approached him passing, and submissive said:
"Will my dread sire his ear regardful deign,
And may his child the royal car obtain?
Say, with my garments shall I bend my way
Where through the vales the mazy waters stray?
A dignity of dress adorns the great,
And kings draw luster from the robe of state. . . ."
The conscious sire the dawning blush surveyed,
And, smiling, thus bespoke the blooming maid:
"My child, my darling joy, the car receive;
That, and whate'er our daughter asks, we give."
Swift at the royal nod the attending train
The car prepare, the mules incessant rein.
The blooming virgin with despatchful cares
Tunics, and stoles, and robes imperial, bears.
The queen, assiduous, to her train assigns
The sumptuous viands, . . .
Now mounting the gay seat, the silken reins
Shine in her hand; along the sounding plains
Swift fly the mules: nor rode the nymph alone;
Around, a bevy of bright damsels shone.
They seek the cisterns where Phaeacian dames
Wash their fair garments in the limpid streams; . . .
Then emulous the royal robes they lave,
And plunge the vestures in the cleansing wave
(The vestures cleansed o'erspread the shelly sand,
Their snowy luster whitens all the strand);
Then with a short repast relieve their toil,
And o'er their limbs diffuse ambrosial oil;
And while the robes imbibe the solar ray,
O'er the green mead the sporting virgins play
(Their shining veils unbound). Along the skies,
Tossed and retossed, the ball incessant flies.
They sport, they feast; Nausicaa lifts her voice,
And, warbling sweet, makes earth and heaven rejoice.

—From HOMER'S "Odyssey," translated by WILLIAM BROOME.

Interview With a Poet

"I WISH," complained the poet, deftly shifting a log in the fireplace, "that people wouldn't get such funny ideas about poets."

The poet certainly could build a fire. I stretched my feet a little nearer the hearth and asked: "As for instance, what?"

⁂

The poet leaned back and expanded in the glow of his handiwork. "Well," he said, "lots of people insist on putting us unequivocally in one of two categories. Either they stand in awe of us, as a race of beings who periodically ascend Olympus to grab a poem out of the lap of Jove, or they look down their noses at us as a harebrained set who can knock rhymes together but who couldn't do anything else if we tried. As a matter of fact, a man who can write poetry should be able to write (or do) anything else he wants to put his hand to. For poetry, more than any other writing, calls for concentration, for discipline, for vocabulary, for form, for coordination, for an almost unerring sense of the right word in the right place, for good balance and perspective. And it not only requires these things; it develops them."

"A modest folk, poets," I observed, and went on quickly before he could retaliate. "You don't feel, then, that poets are born knowing how to write poetry, and that their poems come to them like white-winged doves?"

⁂

The poet permitted himself an unpoetic snort. "What fol de rol!" he said. "I'll grant you that a poet must have, to start with, a certain amount of innate ability or inclination, the same as any follower of a highly specialized art or skill. There are people who would never write poetry, just as there are people who would never paint pictures, or run a boarding-house, or play the jew's-harp. But granted that a person has the spark of talent, the potential skill, what he does with it depends upon work and practice. The poem that 'comes' is usually no poem at all."

"Don't prick all my pretty bubbles," I protested, helping myself to an apple. "Don't poets ever get an inspiration?"

"Only in this way," said the poet seriously. "If you'll forgive a poet for using a poetic illustration, I'll say that a poet's mind is like a delicately tuned and tautly strung harp, hanging where all the winds and cross currents of human emotion and experience can strike it. When this or that string responds and vibrates, the poet has this idea. This awareness is part of his mental equipment, so we may say that the idea 'comes' to him. But even the capturing of ideas is, to some extent, the result of work and practice in that attitude of awareness. It is partly cultivated."

⁂

"But after that," I said, "don't the lines just sing themselves into his brain? Seems to me I've heard so."

"Hardly," said the poet drily. "The rest of it is precise and careful work. But I will make one concession to the sentimentalists. The poet does his work to the accompaniment of what, for want of a better term, I will call an inner music. Every true poet hears it, and I believe it is the fidelity to that music that has given our best poets some of the words and phrases that have made poetic history. Sometimes, too, a poem really does spring into being quite readily. But this, again, is usually the poet's lot only after plenty of work and practice, and even then it is not habitual. Of course, there are the imponderables in poetry, as in everything. Exactly how the poet's mind works as he handles his stock in trade of words, just *how* he achieves the sure line, the 'inevitable' rhyme, the adequate climax or the exact prism of a gentle finale—these are the things that defy analysis. But they go hand in hand with practice and work."

"You've said a lot about work," I ventured. "Do you need special surroundings of beauty for your work—moonlight, say—or firelight, or out in the glories of nature, or up in an ivory tower?"

⁂

"I think I do my best work," he said judicially, "in a crowded restaurant at the rush hour. And a third-rate restaurant is fully as good as a first-rate one. There's something about the flying dishes, and the voices, and the people— Creature comforts are helpful, too. I know poets used to be supposed to starve and freeze in garrets, and sometimes they have. But I find I do better when I'm warmed and fed. I have read that the poet Shelley thought he did his best work while eating a hot baked potato with plenty of butter. I admire his taste, but it's too much trouble. I keep a box of gingersnaps handy."

I dug into my mind and came up with a beautiful theory I had heard somewhere—probably in a poetry study group. "Don't you believe," I asked, "that poets have a great responsibility, a real mission in the world, to elevate people's minds, to teach valuable truths, to further great causes, or to develop new ideas?"

⁂

The poet regarded me witheringly. "The business and the responsibility of a poet, my friend, is to *write a poem*. A poem is primarily a work of art. If it teaches something, if it furthers a cause or points a truth, all well and good—if it's a poem first. But he who attempts to use poetry as a vehicle for such purposes may become a great leader, a great reformer, a great preacher, or a great teacher; but he will never become a great poet. And don't ever judge a poet personally by his work. Remember that he is an artist and a craftsman, and permit him a little imagination. The emotion or idea he is expressing may not necessarily be a part of his direct experience or his own philosophy."

⁂

"But isn't all art, including poetry, self-expression?"

"It is *not!*" said the poet emphatically. "The amateur begins with self-expression. But, if he never gets any further than that he is likely to remain an amateur. Poetry expresses the universe. Poor indeed is that poet, in mind and heart, who expresses nothing but himself. If you forget everything else I've said, always remember this: *A true poet will give the world a gate to its own garden, a pass to its own theater, a key to its own heart.*"

"Just one more thing," I said meekly. "Do all poets feel as you do?"

"How should I know?" said the poet.

SILENCE BUCK BELLOWS

The Great Armada Is Vanquished

YES, IT IS OVER; and the great Armada is vanquished. . . . A day of judgment has come, which has divided the light from the darkness, and the sheep from the goats, and tried each man's work by the fire; and, behold, the devil's work, like its maker, is proved to have been, as always, a lie and a sham, and a windy boast, a bladder which collapses at the merest pin-prick. . . .

From all of Europe, from all of mankind, I had almost said, in which lay the seed of future virtue and greatness, of the destinies of the new-discovered world, and the triumphs of the coming age of science, arose a shout of holy joy, such as the world has not heard for many a weary and bloody century; a shout which was the prophetic birth-paean of North America, Australia, New Zealand, the Pacific Islands, of free commerce and free colonisation over the whole earth.—From "Westward Ho," by CHARLES KINGSLEY. (New York: Scribner.)

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January Gardens

THERE ARE CERTAIN sensations that come to you but once in a life time. One is the joy of your first ocean trip; another is the rapture which takes you when, having slipped away from the wintry and slushy East, you open your eyes some sunny January morning and for the first time see through your Pullman window, in a setting of majestic mountains lifting snowy summits to a turquoise sky, the palms and roses and glistening orange groves of Southern California. Around ranch-house and town dwelling alike, garden flowers clamber and nestle. Calendulas, sweet peas and pansies, petunias, violets and marguerites, geraniums of many colors banked sometimes house-high, are commonplaces of the humblest home; callas, in places, grow literally as hedges; carnations and violets bloom by the fieldful for the cut-flower market. If the season is of average mildness, fuchsias and heliotropes hide beneath their massed bloom the cottage walls against which they are set and even look into second-story windows; poinsettias, in vivid scarlet, grow under south eaves; and roses of every hue brighten hedge-rows and fences and even nod jauntily down from tree tops. Naturally, then, when you are at last settled in California your thought turns much to gardens.

For the making of a garden the Californian has practically the whole world to draw upon. Indeed, so inclusive is the hospitality of the State's climate, that the supreme temptation is to plant something of everything on earth and to turn one's place into a botanic museum. This may be poor landscape gardening, but to the new-comer it means a lot of enjoyment and some education.—From "With the Flowers and the Trees in California," by CHARLES FRANCIS SAUNDERS. (New York: McBride.)

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1944

A** 13

Allied Units in Middle East Face New but Still Vital War Role in 1944

Failure of Nazi Ideology Witnessed in Year 1943

By Religious News Service

The year 1943, informed churchmen believe, will go down in history as the period which witnessed the break-up of National Socialism as a spiritual menace. One of the chief factors in the failure of Naziism as an ideological force, it is contended, was its inability to crush the churches. On the contrary, religious groups gained considerably in influence during the past year, according to available evidence, and emerged as a body likely to play an important part in the reconstruction of Europe after the war.

Perhaps the most important development in the European church scene—at least insofar as the future peace of the Continent is concerned—was the growth of German church resistance during the year. Last month, the Archbishop of Canterbury paid public tribute to this opposition by retracting a statement he made last January charging that the Reich churches had resisted only the curtailment of their own liberties and not the oppression of people in the occupied countries. The German churches, the Archbishop said, have shown a "noble courage."

Equally important for the future of Europe is the evidence that the German churches, as well as churches on the Continent generally, are breaking with a tradition which has caused them to remain isolated from public affairs. As one European observer phrases it, the German churches "have discovered that the church has a mission to fulfill in relation to public life; they have recognized that there is no such thing as the autonomy of politics or economics and they have worked hard to lay the foundation for a church of the future which will be at once more independent from the world and more truly serving the nation as a whole."

Church Work Intensified

In the occupied countries, church resistance during the year was marked by a disdain of the Nazis which showed itself in intensified church work everywhere. In the Netherlands, for example, a great evangelism campaign was launched by the Dutch Reformed Church, and it still is continuing.

At the same time, the churches are using every opportunity to fight Nazi ideological pretensions. One of the most sweeping denunciations ever made against National Socialism reached New York last week. It is a 13-point document, signed by pastors of the Dutch Reformed Church, entitled "A Wartime Confession of Faith," which was circulated throughout the church membership under the subheading "What We Believe and What We Do Not Believe."

Reiterating the church's steadfast opposition to National Socialism, the statement rejects the theory of racism; describes anti-Semitism as "one of the most stubborn and deadly forms of rebellion" against God; upholds freedom of religion, and denies the authoritarian doctrine of statism.

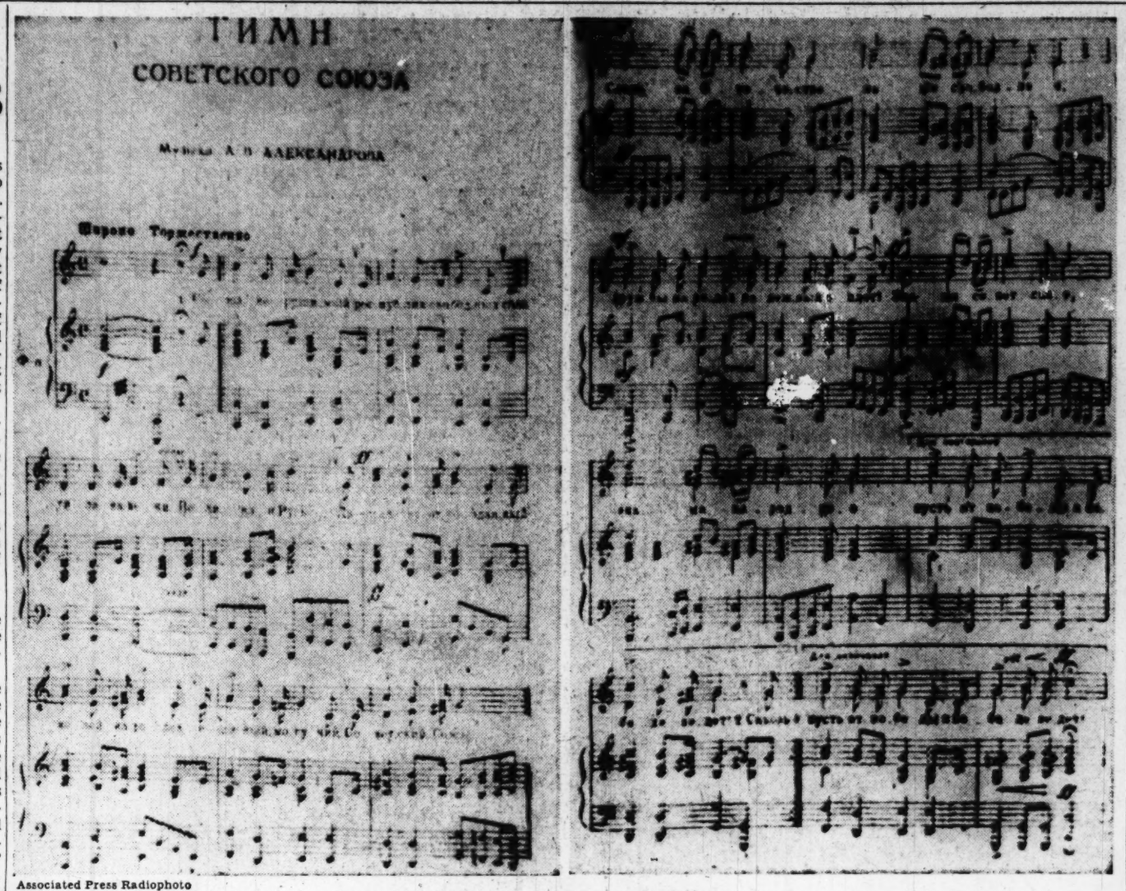
Totalitarian Doctrine Rejected

The pastors declare that the state can never be "an absolute authority over the citizen," adding:

"We reject as anti-Christian the doctrine that all things must be subordinated to the welfare of the nation, and when the doctrine is taught that the interests of the state determine what is right and what is wrong, then we hold this to be the destruction of righteousness and the sanctioning of all iniquity, and therefore the complete subversal of God's will. . . ."

The churches also made preparations during the year for social readjustment after the war. This trend was most clearly evident in Denmark, France, and the Netherlands, but even in Poland, where the church has suffered its bitterest persecution, groups of priests and laymen are drawing up blueprints to rebuild the church and to help re-create the social order.

In Germany itself, the churches, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, are planning methods of cooperation with religious forces in other countries to build a lasting peace. A growing contact is developing between the churches and the workers' movement and consultations with industrial and agricultural specialists are taking place with an eye to postwar demands.



Associated Press Radiophoto

New Russian National Anthem

Russia's new national anthem will replace "The Internationale" on March 15 of this year. The music above was sent by radiophoto from Moscow to New York. The translation of the new song is given below as it was recorded by a Soviet monitor in London from a Moscow radiocast.

I

Union indissoluble, republic of the free,
Be mighty Russia, forever joined.
Long live the one great Soviet Union,
Created by the people's will.

Chorus

Glory to our free motherland,
The trusty support of the friendship of the people,
The Soviet banner, the people's banner,
Lead us from victory to victory.

II

Through storms our sun of freedom shone,
And the great Lenin lighted our path.
Stalin reared us faithful to the people,
Inspired us for work and great deeds.

III

We reared our army in battles,
Swept the vile invader from our path.
In battles deciding the fate of generations,
We will lead our motherland to glory.

Occupation of Balkans Expected Within Year

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Jan. 3—The opening of the new year finds the Middle East's place in the Allied war effort considerably changed but still vitally important. Although the main Mediterranean fighting front now is hundreds of miles farther away that it was a year ago, there remain some big jobs to be done in and from this area.

Within the next 12 months, it is expected the Middle East will see:

1. Allied occupation of the Balkans by Middle East troops and civilian officials.

2. At least the beginning of a tremendous shift of Allied European war strength to the Far East for the final campaign against Japan.

When the time comes for this transfer of war goods, the Middle East probably will become an even busier base than it was during the days when it served as a depot for the British Eighth Army.

Threefold Invasion

Sizable troop concentrations still are present throughout the Middle East in preparation for the day when the Germans, outflanked by the Anglo-American advance in Italy and Russian progress on the Eastern front, are forced to withdraw from Southeastern Europe. When that occurs, there will be a threefold invasion of the Balkans from the Middle East—by Allied troops, by Allied economic specialists particularly trained for the job of getting these countries back on their feet, and by citizens of these countries who were forced to flee from the enemy.

It also is quite probable that much of the feeding and clothing of the liberated Balkanese will be done from stores established here beforehand.

Meanwhile, Cairo has become increasingly important as a liaison center between the Allies and patriot forces operating within Jugoslavia, Greece and Albania. This fact was emphasized only a week or so ago by the visit to Egypt of a Partisan delegation from Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), which came to arrange for closer military co-operation between Jugoslav guerrilla forces on the one hand and Anglo-American forces on the other. Such co-operation will grow in significance as the German position in Southeast Europe becomes more precarious.

The only offensive activity from this area at present is on a small scale, but there is steady attack against the enemy's Aegean island and Greek mainland position by British air and naval craft.

Internal Developments

Internally, there have been a number of developments in the Middle East which would have attracted far greater attention had they occurred in peacetime. These events, which can profoundly affect the Middle East's relationship with the rest of the world, may be expected to lead further changes during 1944.

Foremost among these developments are conversations held in Egypt by Premier Nahas Pasha with a number of Arab leaders from other Middle Eastern nations looking toward the establishment of some sort of pan-Arab union. While there are varying opinions regarding the possibility of success of the Premier's efforts, there seems to be pretty general agreement that the talks have resulted in a greater understanding and feeling of unity among the Arabic nations in this part of the world.

Even though complete federation is not achieved at this time, it is thought quite possible that the negotiations will produce a larger measure of economic cooperation among these nations—this in itself would be considered a major achievement by Allied observers. The British, who have given official encouragement to the pan-Arab ideal, apparently still believe a unified Middle East would be advantageous to their empire by stabilizing conditions along the main empire route.

Advances in Levant

Another major advance for the Arabs now is taking place in Lebanon and Syria, where these two peoples rapidly are advancing toward complete independence. On Jan. 1, the French turned over to the Lebanese and Syrians control over legislation and revenue.

Local historians say this will give the Lebanese and Syrians a greater measure of real freedom than they have had in centuries, although Lebanon was nominally independent from 1860 to the outbreak of World War I.

The only thing the French seem to be insisting on is formulation of a treaty among France and these countries guaranteeing what British Prime Minister Winston Churchill once called "France's predominant position" in the Levant. This treaty presumably would give the French certain commercial and transportation privileges similar to those held by the British in the eastern Mediterranean.

Major Obstacle

Palestine affairs have developed as one of the major obstacles to a pan-Arab union, since King Ibn Saud of Arabia has stated that the Holy Land question must be settled before Saudi Arabia can participate in any effort to unify the Arab-speaking world. It is reported that Premier Nuri Pasha of Iraq, who is considered one of the leading pan-Arabists, has agreed with King Ibn Saud.

The past 12 months have been interesting ones here so far as the United States is concerned. A number of American missions have been active, particularly in Iran and Arabia, in an effort to better crop production, improve transportation and communication facilities, and boost petroleum production.

Perhaps most significant for the future was the recent visit to Saudi Arabia of a United States Army mission which went there at King Ibn Saud's invitation to make a preliminary survey on a means of modernizing that country's economic life. King Ibn Saud seems to entertain particularly friendly feelings for Americans, having given them the right to exploit the nation's extensive oil reserves.

Story of Scharnhorst Sinking Told by Commanding Admiral

A BRITISH NORTHERN NAVAL BASE, Jan. 3 (AP)—Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, describing the destruction of the German battleship Scharnhorst under the big guns of the British battleship Duke of York Dec. 26, gave a newspaper correspondent the following details:

The weather had been extremely bad and few people, even in the battleship, had had much sleep. There is no daylight in these latitudes, though there is a period of twilight in the middle of the day. The whole of the main action, which started in late afternoon, was therefore fought in the dark.

Vice Admiral R. L. Burnett with the force of cruisers was at this time to the southward of the Russia-bound convoy, which was in the latitude of Bear Island. He himself was on the Belfast, with the Norfolk and Sheffield in company. The convoy was escorted by destroyers and corvettes.

About 0930 Admiral Burnett sighted the Scharnhorst at long range, steering toward the convoy. Speed was increased to 27 knots and all three cruisers opened fire, the Norfolk obtaining a hit.

This engagement lasted until 1030, when touch with the enemy was lost due to her superior speed in the weather conditions prevailing. She was last seen steering off to the northeast.

During this time my force still was many miles to the westward, proceeding at speed with the intention of getting between the Scharnhorst and her base at Alterfjord.

Admiral Burnett, who was joined by the Destroyers Musketeer, Matchless, Opportune and Virago from the convoy escort, now raced back to support the convoy in case the enemy should attempt another attack on it.

About 1230 the expected happened, and the enemy reappeared from the westward, making toward the convoy. The cruisers, who were stationed ahead of it, opened fire.

The Scharnhorst now fled to the southward with the cruisers in close pursuit. The pursuit to southward lasted all afternoon. It actually was at 1649 (4:49 p. m.) that the Duke of York illuminated her with a star-shell at a range of just under six miles.

From then on until 1824 (6:24 p. m.) the Duke of York and Scharnhorst fired at each other continuously, the latter's tactics being to fire a broadside and then turn away so that her length was hidden and only the narrow width of her beam presented as a target.

One hit obtained succeeded in inflicting damage which by 1830 (6:30 p. m.) had reduced her speed to 20 knots.

Later she was seen to open fire again with all her armament at a much closer target. This proved to be the destroyers of the Duke of York's screen, who had been creeping up on the Scharnhorst, waiting for a chance to get close enough to deliver a torpedo attack.

At least three underwater explosions were clearly heard by the Duke of York. From then on, the fate of the Scharnhorst was sealed.

The Duke of York had been steadily gaining on her but she still was making fair speed and firing all her guns at the destroyers when at 1901 (7:01 p. m.) the Duke of York again opened fire.

From then on the Scharnhorst was repeatedly hit by 14-inch shells. Interior fires glowed and flashes of exploding ammunition were seen. She started to circle, her speed gradually dropping, until at 1928 (7:28 p. m.) the Duke of York ceased fire to allow the Jamaica, which had been detached for the purpose, to close in and finish her off with torpedoes.

Other forces by this time were on the spot. It is impossible to say at present what ship or ships may have fired the final shot.

It only remained to carry out a search of the area for survivors and other evidence of her end, and this resulted in the Matchless picking up six and the Scorpion 30 from the sea.

Thousands of Civil Aircraft Spotters Released in Canada

OTTAWA, Jan. 3 (AP)—Disbandment of the Aircraft Detection Corps in Ontario, Manitoba and Western Quebec and the release of more than 9,000 civilian observers has been announced by the RCAF.

The announcement said the action, prompted by favorable war developments, did not affect some 20,000 observers in Eastern Canada, Western Canada, Newfoundland, the Hudson Bay and Hudson Straits areas.

Air raid precautions workers in Ontario and Western Quebec previously were released.

Russians Acclaim Eisenhower Hero

MOSCOW, Jan. 3 (AP)—United States Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, who says the war is going to end in 1944, has suddenly become a popular hero in Russia.

Most Russians knew of him before, but his prediction that the war will be over quickly—spread far and wide by the press and radio—made a profound impression on the Soviet people.

One eight-year-old Russian boy said to an American newspaperman:

"The war is soon going to be over."

"What makes you think so?" he was asked.

"Why, you ought to know," was the reply. "Your big General said it would."

AMG Orders Fascist Purge In Three Areas

NAPLES, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Allied Military Government started the new year with an order for a sweeping purge of Fascist officials from all government posts and public offices in the three Provinces of Naples, Benevento, and Avellino. It was the first mass removal order that has been issued.

Heretofore AMG officials explained they have been eliminating know Fascists on an individual basis in order to avoid a complete dislocation of the Italian administrative machinery behind the Fifth Army lines.

More than 1,000 persons of undoubted Fascist character were removed in that way, the record showed.

"Sufficient key officials are in place now," the announcement said, "so that the wholesale order will not result in the impairment of any vital parts of the government work."

Automatic dismissal was ordered for all persons who had been members of the superfascist organization known as "Squadristi," "March on Rome," "Gerarchi" and "Sciarpia Littorio."

Persons whose record indicated that they had been "guilty of attacks against personel liberties" were ordered removed.

Any holder of German or Japanese decorations when it was known that these decorations had been given because of "assistance in furthering the Fascist cause" came within the scope of the ouster order.

The order also notified prefects that promotions in office when granted because of Fascist activity should be cancelled. Vice versa, in cases where Italians who under the Fascists had been dismissed from Government posts or had been prevented from receiving deserved promotions because of their political views should be re-examined and reports forwarded to the Allied civil affairs officers.

More than a month ago the Allied Military Government released a list of the names of some 500 public officials and Army and Navy officers who had been dismissed for Fascist activities. Another list will be made public shortly it was stated.

A statement issued in connection with the order to the prefects declared "this work is not complete. Every effort has been made to proceed as expeditiously as possible. The two main retarding factors, however, have been the difficulty in finding substitutes acceptable both as to their qualifications and political background, and because of frequent disagreement between Italian antiFascist elements."

Ceylon's National Loan Of $37,650,250 Launched

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Ceylon's national loan of $37,650,250, aided beyond expectations by Ceylon's wartime prosperity, has been launched to meet this year's defense appropriations, to repay a loan due in 1945-46, and provide a fund for postwar expansion, the United States Department of Commerce reported recently.

Ferry Command for Plane Delivery

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 3

The Navy announced Jan. 1 organization of an air ferry service command composed of three ferry squadrons and one service squadron to expedite delivery of airplanes to operational fields.

Capt. John W. King will head the new command with headquarters at the Naval Air Station, Floyd Bennett Field, New York. The ferry squadrons will be located there, at the Naval Air Station, San Pedro, Calif., and the Naval Air Facility, Columbus, Ohio.

Present operations will be confined to the continental limits of the United States, but overseas operations will be started "when production of large multi-engined craft, such as the Consolidated Liberator bombers, reaches a quantity stage."

The Ferry Command, which already has 700 pilots on its roster, will operate as an air wing under the Naval Air Transport Service.

French Are Urged to Prepare For Liberation in Six Months

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—Fernand Grenier, a French Deputy, issued a broadcast appeal, New Year's night to French patriots in France to stay in the homeland and organize themselves into resistance groups, adding that Frenchmen must liberate their "country within the first six months of 1944."

In his statement, broadcast by the Algiers radio of the French Committee of National Liberation and recorded by U. S. Government monitors, Mr. Grenier said:

"You will serve France by remaining where you are and joining patriot groups. Do not leave France at the present time. At a moment when decisive fighting is approaching, leave only if you are entrusted with a specific mission by the fighting organizations. Do not weaken the forces of the French front by your departure."

He also called on French prisoners and deportees in Germany to feel their Nazi guards and get back to France or go over to the Russian Army or to guerrilla groups in Yugoslavia.

From Stockholm, meanwhile, came report of a tightening of Nazi control in France by reorganization of the Pierre Laval Government under "friendly German direction." The Berlin correspondent of Aftonbladet reported to his paper the following changes:

Marcel Deat, ardent pro-Nazi, joins the Cabinet as Minister of Labor;

Max Bonnafois retires as Laval's Propaganda Secretary but keeps his post as Secretary of State.

Adolf Hitler's special negotiators, Otto Abetz and Dr. Cecil von Renthe-Fink remain in France, the former at his old Paris post of Ambassador, and the latter as special diplomatic delegate to Marshal Pétain at Vichy, the correspondent reported.

Madrid, also, noted increased restrictions, reporting that dispatches from Paris indicated that the Germans, abandoning all pretense, intend to "crack down" on the southern zone of France with Pierre Laval as their agent, letting Marshal Pétain resign or remain as Chief of State as he pleases.

The dispatches, written for the Spanish press from Paris under German censorship, said the Vichy Government henceforth would be "more Germanophile."

Increased frontier restrictions on the German side of the Pyrenees prevented any further direct details of the clashes between Vichy's heavily-armed militia and anti-German elements in France.

[Marshal Pétain has given "an unreserved assurance" of French "loyalty" to Hitler through Dr. von Renthe-Fink, Nazi diplomatic delegates, the German agency, D. N. B., said in a dispatch for the controlled press on the Continent.

[Dr. von Renthe-Fink, said D. N. B., in conveying Hitler's New Year's greetings to Pétain in the presence of Laval, "pointed out that the New Year was certain to put the Continent to grave tests and that the war perhaps would involve France."

["The Führer therefore expected the French Chief of Staff and his Government to take up a loyal attitude in this struggle for their existence and that of Europe," Dr. von Renthe-Fink was said to have informed Pétain, who replied with his promise of "such loyalty."

[United States Government monitors reported the D. N. B. dispatch.]

Nazi Fist Closes

MADRID, Jan. 3 (AP)—The new German Ambassador to Vichy, Dr. Cecil von Renthe-Fink is Adolf Hitler's choice for Gauleiter for France, according to reports from Vichy.

Dr. Renthe-Fink, until recently the German Minister in Occupied Denmark, is said to have been ordered to prepare to take over the Vichy Regime if and when Hitler considers it necessary. He is said to be expecting a complete staff of German experts in economy and finance who aided him at Copenhagen.

Otto Abetz, the German Ambassador to Paris, and Dr. Renthe-Fink were received by Marshal Pétain and they held two long conferences with Pierre Laval, Vichy Chief of Government, and members of the Cabinet.

In letters carried by Dr. Renthe-Fink to Marshal Pétain, the Führer was said to have told the Marshal he would find the new envoy a valuable assistant in making the Vichy regime "effective."

Eisenhower: Farewell Talk Praises Men

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, Algeria, Jan. 3 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, leaving soon to take up his post as Commander-in-Chief of Allied Invasion Forces in the West, warmly praised his Mediterranean troops in a farewell message yesterday.

Following is the text of his message:

"Soon I leave this theater to assume other duties assigned me by the Allied governments.

I take my leave of you with feelings of personal regret that are equalled only by my pride in your brilliant accomplishments of the year just past. Although tempted to review again the many advantages that have accrued to the Allied cause through your bravery and fortitude I believe all these will come to you if you will merely compare your present position and prospects in this great conflict with your position and outlook in the late fall of 1942.

Then the Eighth Army was making its final preparations to attack the enemy who was standing only a short distance west of Cairo. Vast Allied armadas were approaching northwest Africa in complete ignorance as to whether good fortune or complete disaster awaited them. Battered Malta was being defended only by the bravery of its almost entirely isolated garrison. No allied ship could transit the length of the Mediterranean. Our fortunes appeared at a low ebb.

All this was changed by your skill, your determination, and your devotion to duty. Enemy action against our convoys in the Mediterranean is limited to harassing and submarine efforts.

You have established yourselves on the mainland of Europe. You are still advancing.

You, along with other Allied forces fighting on many fronts, have already achieved the certainty that, provided every soldier, sailor and airman and every citizen of our homelands continues incessantly to do his full duty, victory will be ours.

Altogether you comprise a mighty fighting machine which under your new commander will continue as a completely unified instrument of war to make further inroads into the enemy's defenses and assist in bringing about his final collapse.

Until we meet again in the heart of the enemy's continental stronghold I send Godspeed and good luck to each of you along with the assurance of my lasting gratitude and admiration.

Argentine Students to Get Roman Catholic Teaching

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Government on Dec. 31 decreed obligatory (Roman) Catholic religious instruction for all primary and high-school students except those "whose parents manifest express opposition by reason of membership in other religious sects."

The decree said the Roman Catholic religion is the state religion in Argentina.

That Swish-h-h? Superman Tojo Leaps to Berlin

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—Blithely taking time off from their military reverses in China and the Pacific, the Japanese Jan. 2 turned to a beguiling description of a fine new world after the war—when rocket-driven Tokyo-Berlin express trains will glide along the "ceiling of the world."

As recorded by OWI, a Tokyo radiocast to Central America painted this imaginative Japanese dream of the world-to-be—when all Japan's and Germany's enemies have been vanquished:

Locomotives driven "partly by propellers and probably also by rockets" will speed along a new railroad, passing through a tunnel under the sea of Japan, traversing plains, deserts, mountains and marshes, crossing the Pamir plateau, "the ceiling of the world," and finally connecting with the Berlin-Baghdad railroad.

"However great the difficulties may be, the benefits to be derived from such a line can easily be imagined," the radiocast concluded.

Duce's Flying Boat Now Used by Allies

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Algeria, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Northwest African Air Force Coastal Command announced today that a luxurious flying boat which had been built especially for Benito Mussolini is being used on special missions by the Allies.

A considerable force of Italian flying boats is being used by the Allies for sea rescue work. Recently the flying boats rescued a P-38 pilot, Lieut. Robert T. Miller, of Washington, D. C., after he had been in the water for 3½ hours.

Leigh-Mallory Now Air Chief Marshal In British Forces

LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Air Marshal Trafford Leigh-Mallory, who has been appointed commander of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's invasion air forces, was promoted to Air Chief Marshal Dec. 31.

Gen. Sir Alan Brooke, chief of the British Imperial General staff, was promoted to the rank of Field Marshal in the King's New Year's honors list.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal, Chief of Air Staff, who was a dispatch rider in 1914, was named Marshal of the RAF.

Sir Alan, known as one of the greatest artillery authorities in the world, played a large part in mechanization of the British Army. He is a member of the Northern Ireland family of "Fighting Brookes" and an uncle of Sir Basil Brooke, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland. He was knighted for his services in the Dunkirk evacuation.

Irving Berlin Pays Tribute to Flier

BRISTOL, England, Jan. 3 (AP)—Irving Berlin broke his record of many months' standing today by missing his performance in "This Is the Army" to pay tribute to a prewar Broadway dancer who, as a Fortress bombardier, lost a leg in a raid last September.

The flier is Capt. Henry W. Dick of Mineola, N. Y., who played in "Thumbs Up," "On Your Toes," "Leave It to Me," and "Higher and Higher."

The composer had lunch with him at a hospital outside Bristol together with Dick's Fortress crewmates. Later, Mr. Berlin took the party to the evening's performance in Bristol.

Dick was called onto the stage and he stood among members of the cast with whom he had danced on Broadway as the band played "The Star Spangled Banner" and "God Save the King."

Today's Closing Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange and N. Y. Curb

Today's Sales (est.)	500,000
Friday's sales	989,590
1943 volume to date	278,741,765
1942 volume to date	125,677,963

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	49.6	Prev. day	49.7
Month ago	48.2	Year ago	42.0
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	14.7

Stock Market Trends Mixed; Trading Dull

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—The stock market refused to put on a New Year's celebration today and, in the first session of 1944, trends were cloudy and dealings relatively sluggish.

Scattered favorites managed to acquire modest gains at the opening but a number of these skidded later and fractional irregularity predominated near the close. There were a few soft spots in evidence. Transfers for the full proceedings were around 500,000 shares.

Reinvestment demand served as a prop here and there. Reasons for trimming accounts elsewhere included: The desire to await the President's message to Congress next week, a looked-for correction of the recent recovery, the unsettled rail and steel wage disputes and the thought that possibly pending war developments could have considerable price repercussions.

In front most of the time were Douglas Aircraft, Bethlehem, Sears Roebuck, Goodrich, Johns-Manville, Pennsylvania, Anaconda and Kennecott. Intermittent losers were Southern Pacific, U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Goodyear, J. C. Penney, Oliver Farm and Western Union "A."

In the curb resistance was displayed by American Gas, St. Regis Paper, Brewster Aero and Republic Aviation. Electric Bond & Share slipped along with Aluminum of America and Glen Alden Coal.

Bond Trend Mixed

The bond market developed a general mixture of small gains and losses today with a modest amount of investment interest in the higher priced issues a stabilizing factor.

At the start of the final hour some of the popular priced rails were in supply at lower levels but others held small advances. On the losing end were most of the Baltimore & Ohio Loans, North Western 4¾s, Katy 5s and Rock Island 4½s. Ahead were Rio Grande Western 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s and International Great Northern 5s.

A fairly large accumulation of week-end orders produced an active opening but when these were out of the way trading lapsed into a routine, small-scale affair with most issues changing hands within small fractions either way of last Friday's close.

Southern Railway consolidated 5s moved up close to the 1943 high at 105¾ and Western Union 4½s and 5s traded around the best levels in recent years between 102 and 103. Others making headway included Wheeling Steel 3½s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3¼s and 4s, Republic Steel 4½s, New Orleans Terminal 4s, Louisville & Nashville 4½s and Burlington 3½s.

Offer of a block of 5 U. S. Government 2¾s of 1965-60 brought a decline of nearly a point in that bond but other Treasury issues held a steady undertone in light activity.

Some of the South American loans were bought at higher prices. These included Brazil 6½s and Argentine 4½s.

Illinois Power Hearing Set

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has set Dec. 27 for a hearing on Illinois Power Company's request for exemption from competitive bidding provisions of the Public Utility Holding Company Act. The company asked the exemption in connection with the issuance of $65,000,000 aggregate principal amount of first mortgage on collateral trust bonds, series of 1973.

Boston Bank Names Trust Officers

Ralph W. Ferguson, formerly an assistant trust officer of the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co., has been appointed a trust officer. Other appointments included the following: Assistant trust officers, Benton B. Bailey, James Otis, W. Rowe Rowlings, and William W. Wolbach; and assistant treasurer, Paul R. Keeler.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.70	1.89	1.69¾	1.88¾	
Minneapolis	1.61¼	1.80¾	1.61	1.61¼	
Kansas City	1.61	1.80¼	1.60¾	1.61¼	
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.67⅜	1.68¼	1.67¼	1.67¾	
Minneapolis	1.59⅜	1.61¼	1.59⅜	1.60¼	
Kansas City	1.59¼	1.59¾	1.59¼	1.59⅝	
Sep Wheat					
Chicago	1.67¾	1.68¼	1.67¼	1.67	
May Oats					
Chicago	.78⅝	.77¾	.78¼	.77¼	
Minneapolis	.77¼	.78⅞	.77	.77	
Rye					
May	1.27	1.27⅞	1.26¾	1.27¾	1.27¼
July	1.27¼	1.28¼	1.25¾	1.28¼	1.26
Sep	1.28¾	1.28	1.24¾	1.28	1.28¾
Barley					
May	1.22¾	1.23¾	1.22¼	1.23¼	1.23¾
July	1.20½	1.20¼	1.20¾	1.20¼	1.20¾
Sep	1.17¾	1.17¾	1.17¾	1.17¾	1.18

Wool

Grease

March	.....	.....	.....
May	.....	.....	93.8b
July	.....	.....	91.0n
Oct.	.....	.....	88.8n
	.....	.....	84.8b

Tops

March	.....	.....	.....
May	.....	.....	122.0b
July	.....	.....	117.8b
Oct.	112.0	112.0	112.0b
Dec.	.....	.....	108.0b
	.....	.....	104.8n

b—Bid. n—Nominal.

Cotton

March	19.63	19.70	19.62	19.68	19.75
May	19.33	19.41	19.33	19.40	19.45
July	19.09	19.13	19.04	19.12	19.19
October	18.77	18.82	18.77	18.83	18.91
December	.....	.....	.....	18.56n	18.76

Black Pepper

Closing prices, March, May, July 6.63 Bid.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Western Tablet Net Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—The Western Tablet & Stationery Corp. reported net income for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31 of $900,787 equal to $17.90 a common share, compared with $876,273 or $3.01 reported

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2s 53-51	100.7	100.7	100.7
10 2½s 59-54 Dec	100	100	100
1 2s 50-48 Dec.	104.8	104.8	104.8
1 2s 52-50 Sept.	100.31	100.31	100.31
5 2¾s 65-60	111.12	111.12	111.12
5 2½s 69-64	100	100	100

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
14 Alleg 5s49	99⅝	99½	99½
15 Alleg inc 5s 50	87¼	87	87¼
8 Am&FP 5s2030	107¾	107½	107¾
9 Am Int 5½s49	88¾	88½	88½
11 AmT&T 3¼s66	106½	106½	106½
7 AmT&T 3¼s61	108¼	108¼	108¼
27 AmT&T 3s60	108	108	108
9 AmTob 3s62	116	115¾	115¾
3 Ann Arb 4s95	104¾	103½	104¾
13 Arm Del 7s78	76¼	76½	76½
1 Arm Del 4s65	113¾	113¾	113¾
12 ATSF 4s95	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 ACL 1s1952	119	118½	119
13 ACL cit4s52	91¼	91	91½
18 ACL 4½s52	90½	89¾	90½
26 B&O 1s1 m 48	69¾	69	69
10 B&O 5s A	73¼	73¼	73½
83 B&O 5s C	42	41½	41¾
2 B&O 2000 D	47½	46½	46¾
16 B&O 5s F	41¾	41¾	41¾
31 B&O cv 4s	42	41½	41½
9 B&O 4s 48	32	31¾	32
9 B&OPLE&WV 4s	71	70¾	70¾
1 B&O SW 5s	84¾	84½	84½
1 B&O TC 4s 59	87½	87½	87½
2 Bell Pa 5s60C	87	87	87
24 BostMe 4½s70	129¾	129¾	129¾
8 BostMe 4s60	82¾	82¾	82¾
20 BufR&P 5s57	83¾	83¾	83¾
18 BCR&N 5s34	95½	95½	95½
16 BCRN 5s34ct	45	45	45
1 Can P 4s perp	32½	31¾	31¾
2 Can Nor 5s 50C	110¼	110¼	110¼
3 Can G 4s 58	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 Can C 1st 5s 42	81	81	81
6 Can NYP 3½s 62	107½	107½	107½
34 Can Pac 4s 60	74	74	74
10 Can 1st 4s 49	100¾	100¼	100¾
30 CRRNJ 4s 87	120	120	120
31 Chi&A 3s 49	30¾	30¾	30¾
44 CB&Q 4s 71A	109¾	109¾	109¾
7 CB&Q 4½s 77	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 CB&Q 5s 58	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 CB&Q 3½s II 49	102½	102½	102½
5 C&EI inc 97	49	49	49
18 CGW 4s 88	47¾	47¾	47¾
1 CMSPP 5s 75	47½	46¾	46¾
184 CMSPP 5s 2000	12¾	12	12
88 CMSP 4½s 89C	78	77½	77½
88 CMSP g 4s 89	78¼	74¾	78¼
2 C&NW 5s 2037	50¼	50¼	50¼
6 C&NW 5s 87	48	47¾	47¾
38 C&NW 4¼s 49	49¼	49	49¼
8 CNW 4½s 2037	49¾	49¾	49¾
13 C&NW 4s87	68	65¾	65¾
31 CRIP 4½s83A	39½	39½	39½
21 CRIP 4½s90	9	9	9
124 CRIP f 4s34	83¾	83	83
8 ChUB 3¾s63	37¼	36¼	36¾
20 CCCSL 4½s77	108	108	108
1 Cl UT 5s73	58	57½	57½
5 Cl UT 4½s77	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 ColG 5s52May	84	84	84
1 Col O 5s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Con Oil 3¼s51	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 ConsP 2¾s70	108¾	108¾	108¾
30 Del & H 4s 63	111	111	111
45 D&RG 4s 36	41	41	41
2 D&RGW 5s 55	35½	35½	35½
45 D&RGW 5s 78	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Det Ed 3s 70	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Erie 4½s 2015	43¾	43¾	43¾
1 Erie 4as 95	64¾	64¾	64¾
1 FirestT 3s 61	102¾	102¾	102¾
6 Fla EC 7s 74	102¾	102¾	102¾
16 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	109¾	109¾	109¾
9 Gt Nor 4s 46G	101¾	101½	101¾
9 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	102½	102½	102½
9 Hud C 5s52A	91	91	91
13 H&M 5s57	84¾	84¼	84¼
18 H&M inc5s57	58¾	58¾	58¾
1 Ill Bell 2¾s81	107¾	107¾	107¾
20 Ill Cent 4s52	101½	101½	101½
2 IC 4s55	60½	60½	60½
24 IC 4½s66	81	80¾	81
11 ICCSL 5s63A	64¾	64¾	64¾
11 ICCSL 4½s63	102¾	102¾	102¾
17 IntGN 4s52	83	83	83
17 IntGN 1st5s52	17	17	17
11 IntGN 5s56D	48½	48½	48½
18 Int GN 5s56C	44	44	44
7 IC RE 6s44	58½	58	58
44 Int'T&T 4½s 39	82¾	82	82
31 Int'T&T 3s55	82¾	82¾	82¾
1 Jon&L 3¼s61	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 KCP&S 4s39	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 KC Ter 4s60	108¼	108¼	108¼
15 Lac L 5½s53	99¼	99¼	99¼
3 Leh VNT 4s 54	58½	58½	58½
3 LVNY 4½s 60	64½	64½	64½
1 Leh V 4½s 2003	58½	58½	58½
19 LehV 4s 2003	57¾	57¾	57¾
19 LehV 4½s 60	64½	64½	64½
19 L&N 4½s 2003	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 L&N 3½s 2003	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Manati S 4s 57	70	70	70
1 Mid Sts 4s 47	31	30¾	30¾
36 M-K-T 4s 62A	22¾	22	22
8 M-K-T 5s 67	93¾	92¾	92¾
1 M-K-T 4s 78	88¾	88¾	88¾
1 M-K-T 1st 4s 90	98¼	98	98¼
15 Mo P 5½s49A	102½	102½	102½
2 Mo P 5½s49B	49	49	49
68 MoP 5s 77F	47½	47½	47½
60 MoP 5s 78D	47½	46½	46½
34 MoP 5s 80H	12¾	12	12
24 MoP 5s 81 J	78	77½	77½
60 Mo P g4s 75	78¼	74¾	78¼
4 MontP 3¾s 66	50¼	50¼	50¼
2 Mor&E 4½s 55	48	47¾	47¾
30 Mor&E 3½s 2000	49¼	49¼	49¼
2 NaDist 4½s 60	100	100	100
1 Nat Dis 3¼s 49	104¾	104¾	104¾
12 NOPS 5s 55B	104	104	104
6 NOTerm 4s 53	104	104	104
2 NOTM 4s 52	96¾	96¾	96¾
36 NOTM 4½s 54	73¾	73½	73½
67 NYC T 3s 2013	73	73	73
7 NYC 4½s 2013A	88¼	88¼	88¼
8 NYC cn 4½98	89¾	88	88
11 NYC cv 3¼s 52	87¾	87¾	87¾
1 NYChR 3½s 97	87¾	87¾	87¾
3 NYChBL 4½s 74	83¾	83¾	83¾
3 NYChSL 4½s78	87¼	87¼	87¼
1 NYNH 6s49	81¼	81½	81½
36 NYNHH 4½s 67	47¼	47	47¼
16 NYNHH 4s57	49¾	49¾	49¾
16 NYW 4½s 2013	101¾	101¾	101¾
14 NYRy 6s86st	19¼	19	19
93 NYW 4½s 46	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Nia&B 4½s50	103¾	103¾	103¾
7 NorPB 4½s2014	108¾	108¾	108¾
67 NorP 6s2047	108¾	108¾	108¾
12 NorP 4s2047D	103¾	103¾	103¾
17 NorP 4½s2047	108¾	108¾	108¾
25 NorP 5s57	108¾	108¾	108¾
8 NorP 3½s2047	93¾	93¾	93¾
8 O&LCh 4s48	83¾	83	83¾
15 Ohio Ed 4s68	105¾	105¾	105¾
20 OWRRN 4s61	18¾	18½	18½
15 Ore-Wa 4½s42	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 PG&E 3¼s61	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 ParmT 6s44	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 PanP&L 3¼s69	111	111	111
8 PenRR g5s68	98¾	98¾	98¾
14 PenRR 4½s48	109¾	109¾	109¾
8 PenRR 4½s81	111¾	111¾	111¾
3 PenRR 3¾s70	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 PenRR 3¾s52	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 PeoGE inc4s90	99¾	99¾	99¾
10 PereM 4½s80	23¼	23¼	23¼
2 PhelpsD 3½s52	83	82¾	82¾
4 PhilCo 4s61	106½	106½	106½
3 PhRCT 4s49	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 PortlGE 4½s60	38¼	38¼	38¼
	100	100	100

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
9 Rdg 4½s97A	94½	94½	94½
1 RepStl 4½s61	106½	106½	106½
1 RepStl 4½s56	106	106	106
10 RioGW 4s39	81½	81½	81½
8 StLSF 4s50B	38¼	38¼	38¼
123 StLSF 4½s78	29½	29	29¼
25 StLSF 4s50A	33¾	33½	33¾
7 StLSW rf5s50	39¾	38¾	38¾
137 SeaAL c6s45	30¾	29¼	29¼
17 SeaAL 4s50st	43¾	43	43
1 SeaAL 4s50uns	43¾	43½	43½
32 SeaAL rf4s59	21¾	21¾	21¾
1 SkellyO 3s50	103	103	103
1 Soc-Vac 3s64	106	106	106
84 SoPac 4½s68	67½	66¾	67
89 SoPac 4½s81	66¼	65¾	65¾
42 SoPac 4½s69	88¾	88½	88½
37 SoPac rf4s55	66¼	66	66
79 SoPac 4½s Or77	91¾	91½	91¾
9 SoPSFT 4s50	69¾	69	69¼
4 SouRy 6½s56	102	102¾	102
4 SouRy rf6s56	96½	96	96½
11 Sou Ry cn 5s '94	92½	92½	92½
8 Sou Ry 6 4s2'56	103¾	103½	103¾
3 Std O NJ 3s '61	42¾	42¾	42¾
30 Tex Corp 3s '65	74	73¾	73¾
1 Tex Corp 3s '69	103½	103½	103½
4 T&P 5s '79 C	106¾	106¾	106¾
84 Th Ave 5s '60	79¾	79½	79½
1 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	31¼	31	31
11 Un Drug 3¼s'58	108	108	108
102 Un Pac 4s '68	102	101½	102
37 Wab 4½s '91	110½	110½	110½
15 Wab 4s '81	58¾	58	58¾
8 W Md 4s52	68¾	68	68¾
9 WPac 5s48asd	89	89	89
	77	77	77

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
21 WestUn 5s51	103	102¾	102¾
28 WestUn 5s60	103¾	103¼	103¼
50 WestUn 4½s50	102¾	102	102¼
2 WhseEl 2½s51	101½	101½	101½
6 WhStl 3½s68	92	91¾	92
24 WisCen 4s49	102	102	102
10 WinC 4s8D36	58½	57¼	57¼
2 Young ST 4s48	17	16¾	17
12 YoungST3¾s60	102½	101½	102½
	101¼	101¼	101¼

Foreign Bonds

5 Arg 4s72Feb	85¼	85¼	85¼
4 Arg 4½s72Ap	85¼	85¼	85¼
13 Brazil 8s41	93¾	93¾	93¾
23 Braz 6½s26-57	53	53	53
1 Canada 4s 60	49¾	49½	49¼
39 Chile 6s ass	109	109	109
18 Chile 6s Jan 61a	19	18¾	18¾
10 Colom 6s 61 Oct	19	18¾	19
28 Colomb 3s 70	39½	39½	39½
15 Cuba 4½s 77	42¾	42¾	42¾
22 Peru 1st 6s 60	100¾	100¾	100¾
14 Peru 2d 6s 61	20	19¼	19¼
2 Poland 8s 50	20	19	19
1 Queensld 6s 47	14	14	14
2 Rio de J 6½s 53	102	102	102
1 Rio G do 8 6s 68	32	32	32
4 SerbsC& 7s62	30½	30¼	30¾
1 Ur aj 4½79	13¼	12	12
	88¾	88¾	88¾

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Airw El Ap (.30g)	3	3	3
150	Ala Pow $6 pf (4½)	105¼	105	105
100	Allied Int In pf	8½	8⅛	8½
150	Alum Ltd (.60a)	74½	74	74
200	Alum Co Am (1g)	99¼	98¼	99¼
200	Alu Co Am pf (6s)	110¾	110¾	110¾
30	Am Book	29¾	29	29
200	Am Cen Mfg	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
600	Am Cyan B	38¼	40½	40¼
800	Am & Fgn P war	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Am Gas & El	26⅞	26¾	26¾
200	Am Gas & El pf	108	107	107
80	Am Hard Rub (¾g)	15	15	15
300	Am Laun Mch (2)	27¼	27	27
600	Am Lgt&T (1.20)	47¾	47¼	47¼
200	Am Lt & T pf (1½)	26½	26¼	26¼
100	Am Maracaibo	1¼	1¼	1¼
1000	Am Republics(.10g)	11½	11¼	11½
900	Am Superpow	1	1	1
25	Am Superpow 1pf	105¼	105¼	105½
100	Am Superpow pf	104¾	104¾	104¾
200	Am Writ Pap	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Ang-Wupp(.20g)	2½	2½	2½
110	Apaco Cp pf (8)	103¾	103¼	103¾
500	Ark Nat Gas A	3¾	3¾	3¾
900	Ark N Gas pf (1.10g)	10	10	10
100	Aro Equip (¼e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Ashland Oil & R (.40)	6	6	6
800	Atl Cr Prin (¼g)	9¼	9	9
400	Atlas Corp war	1¾	1¾	1¾
400	Atlas Ply	11¼	11¼	11¼
500	Babcock & Wil	22½	22	22
50	Bald Loc war (4k)	39½	39½	39½
1300	Bald Loco war	3	3	3
100	Bald Rub (¼g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Barium Sta Stl	6¼	6¼	6¼
300	Bellanca Aircr	3¾	3¾	3¾
800	Berk & Gay Furn	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Bliss (E W (2)	14½	14½	14½
1700	Blue Ridge (.05g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Blumenthal (5)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Bourjois (1g)	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Bown-Bilt H 1 pf	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Bown-Bilt H 7pf	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Brax Tr L&P (hl¼g)	19	19	19
200	Breeze Corp(1.80g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
600	Brewst Aero	1¾	1¾	1¾
3300	Brill A	7¾	7¾	7¾
1800	Brill B	7¾	7¾	7¾
275	Brill pf	27½	27½	27½
100	Brown-F Dist	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	Brown Rubber	30½	30½	30½
100	Burkay P L (.80)	9	9	9
2200	Buf N&EP pf	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Bunk Hill &S(1)	16¾	16¾	16¾
400	Callite Tung (.10e)	11¾	11¾	11¾
200	Can Marconi(h.04g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
10	Carman & Co (e)	48½	48½	48½
200	Carrier Corp	13¾	13½	13½
1200	Catalin Am (.10g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
3500	Cen & SW Ut	1	1	1
200	Cen Hud G&E (68)	78	77¾	77¾
100	Cen Hud G&E pf (.10g)	103¾	103¾	103¾
500	Cessna Airc (1g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
50	Chesebrough (4a)	97	97	97
100	Chi Flex Shaft (3g)	82½	82	82
200	Chief Cons Mng	1	1	1
400	Cities Service	13¾	13¼	13¼
100	Cit Svc pf B	93	93	93
100	Cit Svc pf&pf	99¾	99¾	99¾
100	Cit Svc P&L $6pf	98½	98½	98½
100	Claude Neon Lts	3	3	3
500	Colonial Air	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Colo Fuel & I war	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Colts PFArm	25	24¾	24¾
20	Col Cl G&E pf (5)	86¾	86½	86½
100	Comm Wat Svc	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Cons Bisc (.40)	36½	36½	36½
100	Cons GE Bal (3.60)	87	87	87
175	Cons G Ut (.10g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Cons M&S (hl¼)	32½	32	32½
100	Cons Textile	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Cop Range (¾g)	30¾	30¾	30¾
300	Cosden Petro	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	Cosden Petro pf(¼g)	24¾	24¾	24¾
400	Crown Drug (.10g)	2	2	2
900	Cuban Al Sug (1g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
400	Darby Pet(1½g)	18	17	18
100	Derby Oil	27¾	27	27¾
100	DetMichStove(.30g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	DivcoTwinTrx(.60g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
50	East G&F 6 pf(6½)	33¼	33¼	33¼
2100	East G&F pr pf(4½)	56¾	56¾	56¾
178	East Sta pf A	87½	86¾	86¾
380	East Sta pf B	37¾	36¾	36¾
250	E Sug As pf (3¾g)	38¼	38¼	38¼
200	Easy Wash MB (¾g)	5	5	5
6000	El Bond & Sh	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	El Bond & Sh pf (8)	90½	90½	90½
300	Emerson Elec (¼g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
800	Equity Corp	1¾	1¾	1¾
1200	Esquire Inc (.40g)	5	4¾	5
1000	Fairchild Av (1g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
1000	Fairchild E&A (.20g)	2¼	2	2
225	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	100¾	100¾	100¾
1400	Ford Mot Ltd(.111g)	43¾	43¾	43¾
200	Frank Cou Dis(¼g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
25	Fuller (G A) (2g)	38	38	38
50	Fuller Firepfg(1½g)	101½	101½	101½
10	Gen Out Adv pf(6)	83	83	83
200	Gen Share	1¾	1¾	1¾
125	Georg Pow $6 pf	112¼	112¼	112¼
600	Glen Ald Coal (1.80)	14¾	14¾	14¾
25	GodchauxSug A (1e)	17¼	17¼	17¼
50	Godchaux Sug B	10	10	10
20	Gorh Inc pf	87¾	86	87¾
100	Grand Rap V (.20g)	4	4	4
200	Greenf T & D (¼g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	Groc Str Prod (.15e)	4	4	4
600	Heela Min (.1)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Heller (W E) (.40a)	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Hoe (R) & Co A	25½	25½	25½
100	Horn & Hard (1.60)	28¾	28¾	28¾
100	Humble Oil (.56g)	39¾	39¾	39¾
200	Hum-RoseP(.40g)	4	4	4
700	Hygrade Pd(1g)	9¾	9¼	9¼
10	Ill Pow	4¾	4¾	4¾
1200	Ill Pow div ct	4¾	4¾	4¾
800	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	17¾	17¾	17¾
80	Indpls P&L pf (6¾)	110	110	110
280	IndCNAm(2¼sal)	80½	80	80
100	Int Cig Mch (1.20)	19¾	19¾	19¾
1100	Int Petrol (hl)	17¾	17¾	17¾
6300	Int Util B	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Int Vitamin	3¾	3¾	3¾
1200	Int Yugoslav A	1	1	1
800	Jacobs (2.1e)	13¾	13¾	13¾
30	Jer C P&L 7 pf	100¼	100¼	100¼
200	Ken-Rad Tel&A	10¾	10¾	10¾
600	Kingston Prod	3¾	3¾	3¾
1000	Kirby Pet	4¼	4¼	4¼

Quotations to 3:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	3:55
10	Lack RR NJ	37	37	37
500	Lake Shore M(h.80)	13¼	13¼	13¼
100	Lit Bros	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Lone Star Gas (.80g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	Long Is Ltg	1¾	1¾	1¾
80	Long Is L pf	81¼	81	81¼
180	Long Is L pf B	80	49½	49½
300	Manati Sug war	1¾	1¾	1¾
1500	Mape Cons (2a)	10

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Bowles States Every American Responsible for Price Control

WASHINGTON (AP) — Chester Bowles, Office of Price Administration chief, said in a year-end statement that 1944 might possibly see the end to some wartime controls and urged every American citizen to make price control "his or her personal responsibility."

He pointed out wartime restrictions were removed in two instances during 1943.

"Once the shipping and supply situation improved," Mr. Bowles said, "we were able to take coffee off the ration list. And in three areas where the pressure for higher rents had eased, we were able to remove rent control entirely.

Tires, "Gas" to Be Tighter

"Perhaps that process can be carried further in 1944. At any rate, I certainly hope it won't be necessary to add to the ration list next year. One thing that does seem almost certain is that tires and gasoline will be tighter."

There had been "some important changes in the organization of OPA" during the year, Mr. Bowles said, including the bringing of a group of "practical businessmen into some of the top jobs in Washington."

"I think their influence is already being reflected in a somewhat more realistic approach to our problems," the OPA head added.

Continuing, Mr. Bowles said:

"In any wartime program as vast as this, some mistakes will always be inevitable. In 1944 we want to eliminate as many more of the weaknesses as possible.

"Our major objective is to provide for all of us all the protection that price control, rationing and rent control can afford, with a minimum of annoyance and restriction."

Sees Limited Subsidies Needed

Mr. Bowles said he thought keeping a hold on prices and even tightening that grip in 1944 depended on two factors:

"First, it depends on whether or not Congress decides to allow the continuance of the present plan of price control involving the use of limited subsidies when they are absolutely necessary to maintain production of essential foods without allowing any increase in the price American families have to pay.

"Of course, if Congress decides against subsidies, we will continue to do everything in our power to hold price increases to a positive minimum, but it is my firm opinion that subsidies are necessary for a really tight program.

"Second, real cost of living stabilization requires that every worker, farmer, businessman and housewife must clearly understand that successful price control is his or her personal responsibility."

1943 Curb Sales Over 3 Times 1942

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales of stocks on the New York Curb Exchange in 1943 showed the largest percentage gains over the two preceding years of any of the major security markets in the country.

With sales for part of December estimated, the turnover on the curb market aggregated 71,200,000 shares. This compared with actual sales of but 22,327,822 shares in 1942 and 34,690,900 shares in 1941.

All-Time Peak For Mineral Output in '43

WASHINGTON (AP)—Reporting $8,000,000,000 worth of minerals, an all-time record, was dug, scooped and pumped from United States soil in 1943, Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes expressed concern over dwindling resources and called for measures to assure this country "its share of the world's minerals at fair prices."

He raised the question of "how much longer we can continue to lead the world in mineral output" and to enjoy a large measure of self-sufficiency.

The secretary made public year-end estimates by the bureau of mines, headed by Dr. R. R. Sayers.

The physical volume of minerals produced in 1943 went up 3 per cent. Because of higher prices their value went up 6 per cent.

Among the materials in which production records were broken were aluminum, magnesium, bituminous coal, oil and natural gas.

Metallic products for the year were valued at $2,500,000,000, a 6 per cent gain; mineral fuels, $4,566,000,000, a 12 per cent gain; other non-metallic minerals, $964,000,000, a decline of 14 per cent. This decline was mainly in sand, gravel, stone and cement and reflected the reduction in construction activities.

Aluminum production increased more than 75 per cent from 621,106 short tons in 1942 to about 920,000 tons in 1943.

Magnesium increased from 47,420 tons in 1942 to about 185,000 tons in 1943, this output being nearly 30 times that of 1940.

The record production of crude oil in 1943 is estimated at 1,503,000,000 barrels.

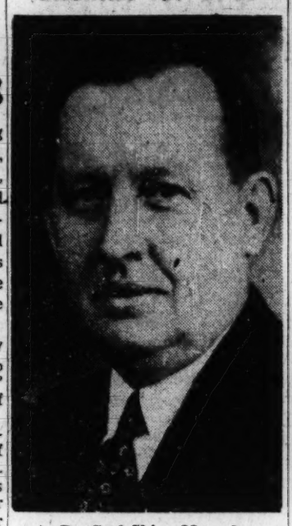
Production of bituminous coal and lignite was estimated at 586,000,000 tons, about 6,000,000 tons greater than the previous record in 1942.

1943 Exchange Bond Sales Hit $34 Billion

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales of bonds on the New York stock exchange exceeded $3,000,000,000 in 1943 for the first time since 1936.

With the figures for part of December estimated, total turnover this year aggregated $3,250,000,000. This compared with actual sales of $2,313,197,250 in 1942 and $2,114,098,550 in 1941. The turnover in 1936 was $3,576,878,000.

Chemist for 1945



Dr. Carl Shipp Marvel

Elected president of the American Chemical Society for 1945. A specialist in plastic research for war uses and a professor of organic chemistry at the University of Illinois since 1920, Dr. Marvel is to succeed Dr. Thomas Midgley, Jr., vice-president of the Ethyl Corporation and president-elect of the society for 1944. Dr. Per K. Frolich, director of the chemical division of Standard Oil Development Company, has been president of the society for 1943.

Revenue Freight Loadings in 1943 Decrease 1 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Revenue freight loadings in 1943 totaled 42,414,343 cars, a decrease of 1 per cent from 1942, the American Association of Railroads reported.

Despite the drop of 412,120 cars, the report said revenue ton-miles increased 13.6 per cent because of heavier loadings of cars and longer hauls per ton.

Carloadings in 1943 showed an increase of 124,579 cars, or three-tenths of 1 per cent, over 1941.

Total loadings by commodities in 1943 compared with 1942 follow:

	1943	1942	P C inc.
Grain and grain products	2,647,665	2,177,122	21.6
Livestock	837,437	744,588	12.5
Coal	8,493,154	8,361,058	1.6
Coke	750,768	730,879	2.7
Forest products	†2,226,022	2,451,550	9.2
Ore	†2,817,152	3,015,212	6.6
Merch'dise, LCL	†5,066,745	5,584,248	9.3
Miscellaneous	†19,575,400	19,761,806	1.0
Total	†42,414,343	42,826,463	1.0

†Decrease.

Shipbuilding Estimated Up 2½-Fold in '43

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In 1943 the shipbuilding industry built approximately 19,000,000 deadweight tons of merchant shipping, or nearly two and one-half times the 1942 production and equivalent to one-fifth of total world shipping at the outbreak of the war, according to H. Gerrish Smith, president of the Shipbuilders Council of America.

"Private shipyards," Mr. Smith said, "also built 90 per cent of all of the new U. S. Navy ships built during the year, a total of about 2,500 in number, of which one-half were combatant ships. If the man-hours utilized in building Government ships could be translated into merchant ships, the combined volume would be in excess of 40,000,000 deadweight tons.

Around 3,000,000 Workers

"Employment reached new levels with over 1,250,000 employed in the privately operated shipbuilding and shiprepair yards and an estimated 250,000 in Navy yards with an approximate equal number employed in the allied marine field. Total employment generated by the industry is approximately 3,000,000. Private yard and Navy Yard 1943 pay rolls, at the prevailing wage rates, are more than $4,300,000,000."

Mr. Smith said it was difficult fully to appraise the annual shiprepair business as the work is varied in character, but "approximately 23,000 ships of all types were made seaworthy last year, a notable record.

"Much credit is due to the Allied marine field in delivering in volume and on schedule. Labor and government also helped to make 1943 a banner year in every shipbuilding area. Largest volume of merchant ships was built on the Pacific Coast; largest volume of naval ships was built on the East Coast. Great activity on the Gulf Coast, the Great Lakes and our great rivers assisted in making the record possible."

Manpower Problem

Mr. Smith said that maintenance of personnel was still a pressing problem with Selective Service taking a steady toll. Replacements were largely women, he said, who now constitute 9½ per cent of the total force.

"As a result of the coal strike which delayed deliveries and upset schedules in many yards, production suffered a shrinkage," Mr. Smith said.

"The complex problem of post-war shipping," he continued, "is receiving serious and continuous study by the leaders of the industry.

"Each expansion of the global war has placed new burdens on the privately owned shipyards but to date every challenge has been met, every Presidential directive has been exceeded—and every responsibility discharged by the industry."

Retail Price Rise Put at 3½ P. C. in '43

WASHINGTON (AP) — The brakes of Government control held the over-all increase in prices during 1943 to the smallest margin since 1940, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins reported.

She said the rise in the average retail cost of staple goods for every day living was 3½ per cent in the past 12 months, with food and clothing price increases the major factors. This compared with a 9 per cent climb in 1942 over the previous year, which saw a 10 per cent boost over 1940.

Wholesale Rise Only 2 P. C.

(A War Labor Board committee is now studying the cost-of-living question, having been appointed by President Roosevelt after complaints from organized labor that present indexes are not adequate.)

Wholesale market prices were up 2 per cent, compared with 8 per cent in 1942 and 17 per cent in 1941. The rise in both the wholesale and retail fields had been only one per cent in 1940, the year the nation's defense program got under way.

The sharpest food increases during the year were for eggs, fresh fruits and vegetables, fresh fish and pountry. In large cities eggs retailed in November at an average of 67 cents a dozen compared with 59 cents a year earlier and 39 cents in November, 1939.

Potatoes reached a war time high in May, with prices skyrocketing 74 per cent above the previous year before they turned downward. Fresh fruits and vegetables averaged 18 per cent higher and fresh fish 29 per cent than in 1942.

Counterbalancing somewhat, meat prices were down on an average of 7 per cent and butter almost 5 cents a pound. Government subsidies lowered these prices.

Farm Prices Biggest Factor

"The continued rise in prices for farm products was a principal factor in American markets during the year," Miss Perkins said. "Prices received by farmers were 20 per cent higher than in 1942 and the cash income from farm marketings was up by about 25 per cent."

In the clothing field, a 6 per cent rise was attributed partly to discontinuance of lower price lines and partly to upward adjustment of some OPA maximum prices to compensate for higher labor and material costs.

Miss Perkins credited the slowing of price advances in 1943 to development of OPA's price control and rationing measures, and to voluntary co-operation of manufacturers and dealers.

For the war period as a whole, the over-all price advance has been much smaller than in the First World War, she said. From July, 1914, to November, 1918, the cost of living rose 62 per cent and wholesale prices climbed 103 per cent. In comparison, from August, 1939, to December, 1943, living costs were shown to have increased 27 per cent and wholesale prices 37 per cent.

A. & P. Head Predicts Enough Food for All In 1944; Hits Waste

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The nation's consumers may reasonably expect that the 1944 food supply will equal or exceed the near record total of 1943, John A. Hartford, president of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, said in a New Years announcement.

"The nation's consumers had healthful food and plenty of it in 1943," he said, "though they did not have all the variety they wanted. The nation's per capita consumption of all foods in 1943 was approximately 5 per cent above the 1935-39 level and was richer in essential nutrients.

"While it is impossible to predict with any certainty what the new year will bring, certain factors in the current picture indicate that food production should hold up in 1944:

"1. Greater acreage will be planted with an estimated 380,000,000 under production in 1944 as compared with 364,000,000 last year.

"2. Improvement in the farm machinery picture is in sight. Steel and cast iron have been allocated for the manufacture of 80 per cent as much farm machinery as in 1940 or 1941—much more than in 1943.

"3. More fertilizer will be available. Nitrogen supplies will be about 33 per cent larger and superphosphate supplies up 20 per cent, with only potash falling off about 10 per cent.

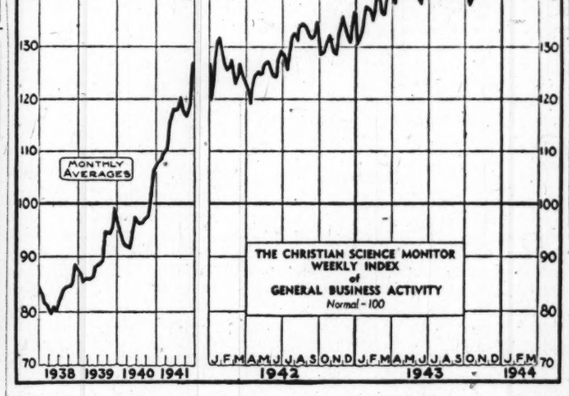
"4. More nearly normal weather conditions should result in increased yield."

Mr. Hartford cautioned that the 1944 food production goals can be achieved only if the food labor situation is solved. "More than 25,000 of our own employes have gone to war," he said, "and similar conditions exist in other branches of the food industry.

"Despite the efforts of patriotic consumers and distributors, a substantial amount of food still moves through illegitimate channels. If food is to play its full part in our war effort, this flow must be stopped."

Mr. Hartford urged continued effort to eliminate waste of food which is currently costing the nation approximately 20 per cent of its total food production — eight per cent of the nation's kitchens alone.

Monitor Index Nears Year-End At Highest Level on Record


MONTHLY AVERAGES
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR WEEKLY INDEX of GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal - 100
1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944

The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity advanced during the week ended Dec. 25 to 147.0 (prel.), the highest level on record. This compared with 143.6 for the previous week and 136.5 for the week ended Dec. 26, last year.

The movement over the year was irregularly upward except for two prominent declines in May and June and in October, reflecting in part the effects of the coal dispute.

Of the three components only electric power production reached a new high level in the latest week. For bank debits outside New York City and miscellaneous freight carloadings increases for the week carried the adjusted figures for these two series to the best levels in recent weeks.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Dec. 25, 1943	Dec. 18, 1943	Dec. 26, 1942
Combined index	147.0	143.6	136.5
Bk debits outside NYC	171.5	170.6	152.4
Elec power production	136.9	135.7	126.2
Misc. carloadings	132.5	124.5	130.8

*Preliminary.

Cannell Heads Boston Branch of Bell & Co.

W. H. Bell & Co., Inc., are announcing today the opening of a Boston office at 49 Federal Street, under the management of John Cannell. The firm transacts a general investment business in railroad, public utility and industrial issues, with main office at 1500 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, and other offices in Washington, D. C., Allentown and Easton, Pa.

Mr. Cannell is widely known in financial circles, having been associated with Halsey, Stuart & Co. in Chicago and Boston from 1926 to 1932, and more recently with F. L. Putnam & Co., Inc.

December 28, 1943

ARLINGTON MILLS
DIVIDEND NO. 158

A dividend of one dollar per share has been declared, payable on Saturday, January 15, 1944, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1943, payable by The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.

Albert H. Chamberlain, Treasurer

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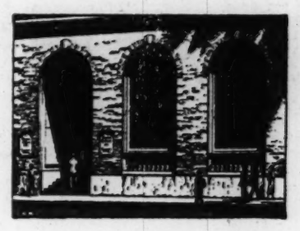

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Your New Year Plans For Property Management

At this 1944 New Year, in the midst of the greatest war of our time with its destruction and inevitable change, it is important for you to "take stock" of your Estate and arrange for its conservation and distribution.

If the plans for your Estate call for the assistance of fiduciary experience and service, you and your attorney are invited to talk with our officers in confidence and without obligation.

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Buy War Bonds of any series or denomination at our Banking Department. United States Savings Bonds (Series F and G) may be registered in the name of your Trustee and thus be integrated in your plans for family provision.

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Byrnes Urges Unity of Effort On Domestic Front This Year

WASHINGTON, (AP)—James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization, said "1944 will be a crucial and hard year on both the battle front and the home front" and tagged prevention of inflation the No. 1 problem for civilians.

"In 1944 all of us hope to see victory in Europe," Mr. Byrnes said in a year-end statement, "but the sure way to blast away that hope is for us at home to permit disunity to replace the unity of our people which has brought us so far since the dark days after Pearl Harbor.

"We shall always look back upon 1943 as the year the United States hit its stride in producing for war. It was production from American factories and farms that turned the tide of battle, swept one dictator from his throne and enabled the Allies in 1943 to reconquer 454,989 square miles of land with a population of 51,103,000 people.

The American people can enter the new year proud of their accomplishments in 1943 both on the battle front and home front. But the fact that we have done so well is no license for any American to rest on his oars or conduct himself as if the war is already won.

"Thus far sacrifices on the home front have been small indeed in comparison with the hardships on the battlefront. . . .

"In 1944 the American people will face their greatest problem at home and that is preventing inflation. Thus far Government with a fine public support has done a truly remarkable job in keeping our economy stable despite heavy war expenditures and shortages of manpower and materials. But if the pressure groups gain the upper hand, we may lose the peace right here at home.

"Our people must realize that total war means sacrifice at home as well as on the battle front. They must not measure war in terms of what profit they get out of it. They must measure it in terms of what they put into it. No group which places the personal grievances and ambitions of its members above the common good of the country should be allowed to hamper or disrupt the war efforts.

"Our boys at the front are not fighting for increased dividends or increased prices or increased wages. They are fighting to save us. The least thing we can do at home is to resist the temptation to profit out of the war and assure our fighting forces that when they return home they can resume a normal life free from depression and despair. . . ."

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IMPORTANT

The problem of preventing unnecessary "shrinkage" in the value of an estate is becoming increasingly serious. It is important to make sure now that your plans are up to date and that they provide maximum protection for your dependents.

The Trust Department of this bank, which provides complete fiduciary service, will be glad to discuss your estate plans with you and your attorney.

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NEW ENGLAND BANKING FOR WARTIME NEEDS

Since 1871—in times of war and in times of peace—this institution has served the needs of our Government and of the public.

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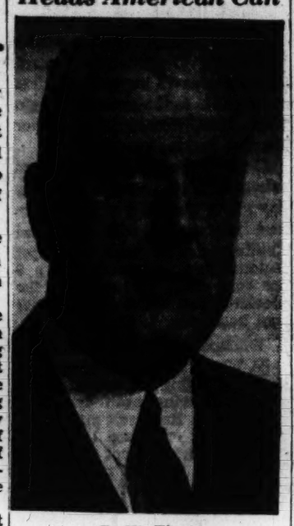
Heads American Can



D. W. Figgis

Promoted to the presidency of American Can Company, succeeding M. J. Sullivan, who has been named chairman of the board. Mr. Figgis, formerly executive vice-president, will be succeeded in that post by C. H. Black, former vice-president in charge of sales. S. Sloan Colt, president of the Bankers Trust Company of New York, was elected a director.

HOLC Holdings Are Now Reduced By 57 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Home Owners' Loan Corporation, created during the depression to halt unprecedented foreclosures and to check the collapse of real estate and mortgage values, enters the year 1944 with its 707,272 borrowers steadily paying off their debts to the Government and its total investments in loans and properties now reduced by 57 per cent to a balance of $1,500,000,000, John H. Fahey, Commissioner of the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, reported.

"During the 12 months ending last Oct. 31, the HOLC reduced the volume of those investments by $309,000,000 or at a greater rate than in any year since the Corporation began its liquidation program in 1936," he said. "During the same period, about 96,000 HOLC borrowers paid off their accounts in full. Nearly 28 per cent of the total loans made by the Corporation have now been completely paid off and approximately 95,000 borrowers are regularly making monthly payments above the amounts due.

"In the year ending last Oct. 31, the Corporation also succeeded in selling 17,191 of its remaining properties—which is about one-half of the number it owned at the beginning of that period plus those it acquired over the 12 months."

On Oct. 31, HOLC was collecting on the accounts of 565,385 mortgage borrowers, owing balances of $997,970,000, and 141,887 purchasers of HOLC houses, owing balances of $370,447,000. In addition, the Corporation owned 17,217 properties, with a capitalized value of $129,000,000. More than 90 per cent of these properties are rented, pending sale.

Bond Price Level Likely to Be Well Sustained, Firm Opines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The most significant and hopeful developments of 1943 in the opinion of Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc., as stated in their annual Bond Review, aside from military gains were "the awakened awareness of our untapped strength and productive capacity, the waning confidence in government spending and panaceas, and the growing demand that our productive forces be unleashed to do the job which only they can do in the fateful years ahead."

During the second year of the war, the Review states that "the nation rose to the demands of the situation with such vigor, force and enterprise as to demonstrate conclusively its capacity for meeting not only unprecedented war requirements but those of the peace which will follow." The Review places primary hope for the future in a high level of production and states that the problem is how best to assure it. There is mounting evidence, it concludes, "that the public is more inclined to place reliance for its solution on business management than political doctrinaries."

Rail, Utility Outlook Good

Turning to the railroad situation, the Review expresses the opinion that "the railroads will operate at a high level of activity and thus better gear themselves financially for the declines which must be anticipated following the war when decreased traffic and competing forms of transportation assume their customary places. The general expectation of a high level of industrial activity for a period following the war should, however, assure the railroads profitable operations even in the face of competition.

With their present greatly improved operational facilities, their strengthened financial position growing out of reorganizations, debt reductions and improved current position, together with their newly recognized status as a defense factor in our altered world position, the railroads occupy a place deserving consideration from many investors heretofore inclined to regard them as a declining industry."

The utilities are in strong position for eventualities of the future in the opinion of this investment organization. "Whether the war continues or peace comes, the public utility industry (with the exception of the street railways) should continue in strong position. Plant capacity should remain adequate for near-term, peace-time needs; no troublesome conversion problems will confront the industry; debt will have been adjusted to long-term periods and at the lowest interest rates in the history of the industry; moderate reduction in gross earnings, if any, should be offset in considerable measure by reduced tax liability.

Some renewal of government competition may develop, political agitation may arise for rate reductions, municipal ownership may be further extended, and pressure may increase for more rapid dismemberment of holding companies under the death sentence of the Holding Company Act. The positive factors appear, however, to outweigh the negative and the field remains, in our opinion, an inviting one for investors whose first requirement is security of principal."

See Bond Prices Well Maintained

Referring to the question of tax exemption in municipal bonds which has been a much debated point during recent years the Review observes that "little was heard during the year about removal of the tax-exemption privilege now attaching to municipal obligations. Early decision is anticipated from the United States Tax Court in the pending New York Port Authority and Tri-Borough Bridge cases seeking to establish the tax liability of these bonds. Decision, however, will not be final, since appeal will unquestionably be made and even if adverse it will establish nothing as to the tax liability of direct obligation municipals.

The growing assertiveness of the states in protection of their rights in contrast to their earlier acquiescence to the intrusions of the federal government, moreover, augurs ill for any hope of ultimate success in removing the existing tax exemption of municipal bonds for it is increasingly recognized that this would put the states and their communities at disadvantage in their borrowings."

Looking ahead in the bond market the opinion is expressed that "The prices of high grade bonds are, in effect, pegged for the duration of the war and probably for a considerable period afterward. Such prices are determined largely by the going interest rate and this will unquestionably be kept somewhere near present levels, not only for the duration of the war but probably until there is some final policy adopted concerning the handling of the federal debt.

"The conclusion seems warranted that with interest rates pegged at somewhere near existing levels; with new bond emissions (other than government, which must continue large) in restricted amount for the duration of the war and in probable moderate amount even in the years immediately following; and with caution still the predominant characteristic of investors, prices of both high grade and selected secondary bond classifications will be well maintained for the foreseeable future."

Curtiss-Wright Reveals 2,500 P. C. Increase in War Output Since 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—An increase of 2,500 per cent from 1939 in production of warplanes, engines and aircraft propellers has been reported by Curtiss-Wright Corp. as its part of the aviation industry's war effort which Guy Vaughan, president, said "will virtually overwhelm the enemy" in 1944.

In the first 11 months of the year, Mr. Vaughan reported, the Curtiss-Wright airplane division turned out more than 40,000,000 pounds of airframes (airplanes less engines) and in November was producing at the rate of around 5,000,000 pounds more than the total 1939 output.

Wright Aeronautical Corp., engine division, has increased production to around 36.6 times the horsepower volume of just before the war.

"Now producing engines at a monthly rate of 3,000 per cent more than its volume in September, 1939," the review said, "it is increasing output so that its 1944 figure will be about double that of this year."

Production of the Curtiss-Wright propeller division was 50 per cent greater than in 1942 and 1,300 per cent above 1941 output.

Wright claimed a record for production of a single type of aircraft when the 10,000th Warhawk (P-40) rolled off the assembly line last August; production of the Curtiss Commando (C-46 cargo carrier) was launched on the "greatest scale ever projected in peace or in war" and the new Curtiss Helldiver dive-bomber made its debut, as did the Shrike, army version used as an attack-bomber.

To help meet the manpower scarcity Curtiss-Wright said, it assigned 630 college women to engineering plants, after training.

New Housing Issues On Market Expand

NEW YORK (AP)—For the second week in succession, new state and municipal financing will be boosted considerably this week by housing authority paper.

Issues scheduled for the first week in 1944, as compiled by the Daily Bond Buyer, will total $59,241,368, compared with $47,220,173 in the last week of 1943, when a big block of new housing notes also was marketed.

Larger housing items to be marketed include, on Thursday, two Chicago issues aggregating $18,050,000 and one of $8,533,000 for San Francisco. Jersey City will sell $6,225,000 and Chester, Pa., $5,157,000.

Other than housing authority securities, a new issue of $9,450,000 will be sold by Minnesota on Tuesday and on Monday, Auburn, Maine, will open bids on $425,000 temporary loan notes.

Short Selling Last Year Reported at Low Level

NEW YORK (AP)—Traders who sell stocks they don't own on the New York Stock Exchange in the hope of buying them at a lower price later had a fairly quiet time of it in 1943.

At the start of the year there was a short interest of 501,833 shares in all listed stocks. This increased to 980,047 at the end of May and then began to shrink every month to 729,291 shares at the end of October. In the final two months of the year there was only a slight change from this unimpressive total.

Operations on the "bear" side of the market have been dwindling for more than 10 years, or since the unprecedentedly high total short interest of 5,589,700 shares was on the books on May 25, 1931, the very bottom of the depression. The low over the decade was reported on Dec. 31, 1941, when the short position had contracted to 349,154 shares.

Union Pacific Broadcast To Mark 75th Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA—Your America, a half-hour program celebrating the Union Pacific Railroad's 75th anniversary and sponsored by the road's 60,000 employees, will make its transcontinental network debut Saturday, Jan. 8, NBC, 4 p. m., CWT, it was announced by President W. M. Jeffers.

The broadcast will originate at WOW, Omaha, and will feature an orchestra and vocal ensemble of 58 conducted by Josef Koestner, together with Nelson Olmsted, well-known story-teller, guests, soloists and featured workers from the railroad's operating personnel.

As an additional feature, the weekly broadcast series of half-hour shows will present personal appearances by the governors of the states served by the Union Pacific, Mr. Jeffers said.

"This series," Mr. Jeffers continued, "will be the first coast-to-coast live broadcast ever sponsored by a railroad and the first railroad program of any nature in which employees participate."

National Bank Call

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—The comptroller of the currency today issued a call for a statement of the condition of all national banks at the close of business Friday, Dec. 31, 1943.

Year's Retail Sales About $63 Billion

NEW YORK (AP)—Americans bought everything they could lay their hands on in 1943—from paper-soled shoes to wooden-springed mattresses—and pushed up the sales of all retail stores to a record-smashing estimate of $63,000,000,000.

But, says the Department of Commerce, Old Man Inflation caused consumers to put out about one third more money in 1943 than they would have paid for similar merchandise in peace years.

"After allowing as far as possible for price changes," said the Federal agency, "the 1943 total is reduced to 47.7 billion 1935-39 dollars, only 1 per cent larger than in 1942."

On a dollar value basis, this year's sales were estimated at 9 per cent higher than the revised 1942 total of $57,800,000,000—previous high record.

No Letup in 1944

Apparently there will be no letup in 1944 if the stores can help it, although they are warily buying wartime substitutes on a hand-to-mouth basis as much as possible because they feel the public will drop such merchandise like hotcakes the day peace arrives.

Continuing in 1944 probably will be the virtual absence of durable goods—new refrigerators, kitchen stoves, radios and a myriad of other articles made from metals. Some relief may come, however, because the War Production Board has indicated clocks, irons, washing machines and similar items may be produced in limited numbers.

The WPB found in a recent survey based on about 5,000 interviews in 68 representative localities that Americans were more bothered over butter than over any other wartime shortage. Next most worrisome were shortages of meat, sugar, soap and canned goods.

The report showed consumers were annoyed about inability to buy small items like bobbie pins or flashlight batteries. Under a question "what's bothering you most?" were listed elastic, washtubs, sheets, pails, dress fabrics, tableware, clothespins, women's girdles, iron cords and radio tubes.

Independents Up 10½ P. C.

The Commerce Department pointed out that independent retailers were enjoying comparatively better business in wartime than chain stores and mail order houses because price-control, rationing and other restrictions apparently were more favorable to their merchandising efforts.

Independent store sales will reach an estimated $48,300,000,000—a 10.5 per cent gain over 1942—while chain store business will be approximately $16,600,000,000, only 3.5 per cent above last year.

Chain stores had an answer for this, however. They charged that many independents had frankly overlooked ceilings and that some had got merchandise from the black market, whereas chains observed price limitations and got their products only through legitimate trade channels.

Early estimates on Christmas sales this year indicated they would be roughly around 20 per cent higher than 1942.

Charge-Account Buying Expands

WASHINGTON (AP)—A greater than usual seasonal rise in charge-account buying during November increased the amount of consumer credit outstanding at the month's end $111,000,000 above the October figure to a total of $5,070,000,000.

The Federal Reserve Board, reporting this, added that installment sales for durable goods other than automobiles were up $6,000,000 during the month due to heavy Christmas buying at department and jewelry stores. It was the first gain for that type of credit for any month except December since late 1941.

Charge account indebtedness increased $100,000,000, or 7 per cent, during the month, whereas it usually remains near the October level, the board said.

Department Store Sales Up 22 P. C. Over '42 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that department store sales a week ago were 22 per cent higher than during the corresponding week a year ago.

The board added, however, that the large increase was due partly to Christmas falling on Saturday, permitting five days of heavy pre-holiday shopping, in contrast with four days last year, when Christmas was on Friday.

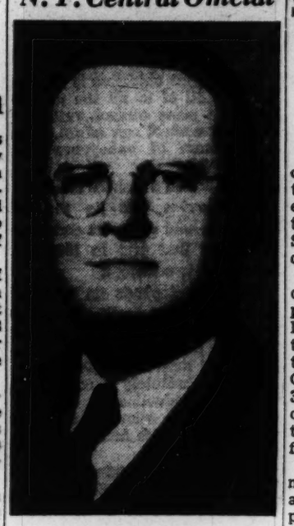
In the preceding week sales were 4 per cent less than in the similar period in 1942, while in the four weeks ended Dec. 25 they totaled 5 per cent more than in the corresponding period last year.

Percentage increases by Federal Reserve districts last week over the same week a year ago included Boston 12, Richmond 28, Atlanta 29.

Gen. Gas Unit to Be Sold

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities & Exchange Commission approved a series of transactions leading to the dissolution of Walnut Electric & Gas Corporation, a holding subsidiary of General Water, Gas & Electric Co. Walnut would sell its holdings in a subsidiary, Oklahoma Electric & Water Company, to Southwestern Public Service Company, a New Mexico corporation, for $516,933.

N. Y. Central Official



Gustav Metzman

Appointed vice-president of the New York Central Railroad, succeeding W. F. Schaff, who retired on Jan. 1. Mr. Metzman has been with the New York Central since 1920, except for several months in 1942 when he was given leave of absence to become chief of the railway division of the Army Transportation Corps in Washington.

Lumber Production Estimated 10 P. C. Below 1942 Volume

WASHINGTON (AP)—Lumber production this year, estimated at 32,500,000,000 feet, will be 10 per cent below 1942 output, the Lumber Survey Committee said in a quarterly report to Commerce Secretary Jesse Jones describing the lumber economy as "tight."

The committee said the industry on Nov. 1 had only 75 per cent of the number of employees needed for maximum operation. The labor deficiency as well as critically low log reserves and inadequate equipment, it added, were superimposed upon inclement weather to hold third quarter production to 13 per cent below the same period a year ago.

Stocks of lumber at mills and in distributors' hands were reported "extremely low," with unfilled orders on Oct. 31 representing 91 per cent of all stocks.

The committee said, however, that WPB conservation orders controlling the distribution of southern pine and seven leading hardwood species along with further curtailment of civilian consumption in industrial use were expected to ease the acute procurement situation.

The orders, effective, Jan. 1, reserve production for purchase by war agencies and their contractors, and limit the use of wood in furniture manufacture and crating to 84 per cent of 1943 consumption.

The committee said third quarter lumber production was 3 per cent above that of the second quarter although the normal seasonal increase is 10 per cent.

Treanor New Printing Director With WPB

WASHINGTON (AP)—Arthur R. Treanor, former deputy director, has succeeded Harry M. Bitner, director of the printing and publishing division of the War Production Board.

Announcement that Mr. Bitner's resignation became effective Dec. 31 was made by Harold Boeschenstein, acting director of the WPB forest products bureau.

Mr. Treanor's first official act after assuming office was to announce the appointment of Allen E. Norman of Hartsdale, N. Y., Secretary of Fawcett Publications, Inc., as chief of the magazine and periodical section to succeed Walter J. Risley, Jr., who resigned to return to the Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia.

Treanor, whose home is in Saginaw, Mich., is vice-president, editorial counsel and chairman of the labor committee of the Booth Newspapers, Inc., of Michigan. He also has held important positions with the Associated Press and is a member of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

Alcohol Beverage Taxes May Show 30 P. C. Drop

NEW YORK (AP)—State and local income from alcoholic beverage taxes may decline as much as 30 per cent during 1943 causing drastic readjustments in budgetary funds, according to an analysis reported by the Allied Liquor Industries, Inc.

On the basis of collection figures released thus far this year, the Allied group said, it is apparent that total revenues in all states would drop to $380,000,000 as compared with $542,000,000 collected in 1942.

To show how liquor taxes were spent the Allied group have prepared a booklet describing the state services supported by this money.

The report reveals that of the $542,000,000 collected in 1942, approximately $39,087,935 was used for the beverage tax machinery, leaving $502,592,330 for other state expenditures and allocation to county and municipal funds.

Of this amount, $107,708,711 was distributed to counties and local municipalities toward the expense of maintaining schools, health and welfare services and public administration.

Steel Output In '43 Breaks All Records

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK—For the fourth consecutive year, the steel industry of the United States in 1943 exceeded all previous records for total steel production, says Walter S. Tower, president of the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Approximately 89,100,000 tons of steel ingots and castings were produced in American steel mills last year—about 70 per cent above the estimated 1943 steel production in Axis Europe and Japan. Our production in 1943 was nearly 3,500,000 tons above our 1942 record and was 80 per cent greater than output in the best year of the first World War.

October proved to be the high month for steel production in 1943, and may even turn out to be the peak month of the entire war period. From the total of 7,786,000 tons of steel produced in October both the demand for and the production of steel declined gradually to the year's end.

Looking ahead, there are definite indications that military demands for steel in 1944 will be less than they were in 1943. Production of combat tanks and small arms ammunition has already been cut back, reflecting the virtual completion of those two programs. Cut-backs in these and certain other programs, notably steel for Lend-Lease, have been reflected in cancellation of some steel orders, and a few steel furnaces have actually gone out of production for lack of business.

Meanwhile, steel capacity in this country increased substantially during 1943 as the Government-sponsored expansion program was nearing completion. At the end of the year, steelmaking capacity is close to 94,000,000 tons annually, and by the spring of 1944 will approach 96,000,000 tons.

The rise in steelmaking capacity and the apparent passing of the peak of war demand mean that authorities must now tackle the problem of how soon and how much to relax or rescind certain government restrictions and regulations affecting the civilian use of steel.

WPB Labor Officials Promise Minimum Hardship to Workers

WASHINGTON (AP) — Noting that there will be curtailment in some arms production in 1944, the two top labor officials of the War Production Board promised to see that cutbacks "bring a minimum of hardship to the loyal workers of America."

Praising labor's contribution to the American productive acrievement, WPB Chairmen Clinton S. Golden and Joseph D. Keenan noted that over-all production will reach 180 per cent of the 1942 output, and declared: "All of us must stay on the job every minute during 1944."

"But in some lines of munitions there will be a falling off," they said in a new year message to labor, "due in part to the changing nature of the war and in part to the magnificent production efforts of labor.

"Some workers may be available for production of civilian goods. Some raw material stock piles have grown so large that we may be able to divert small amounts of critical metals to the manufacture of a number of vitally needed civilian items.

"We know that we can count on the leaders of labor to meet with management and Government representatives to draft plans for an orderly approach to problems created by cutbacks and the resumption of some civilian production."

Spain Begins Paying Debts to Americans

NEW YORK (AP)—Eugene P. Thomas, president of the National Foreign Trade Council, said that "payments to creditors for goods shipped to Spain prior to the outbreak of the Spanish civil war have commenced."

Mr. Thomas said payments on Spanish commercial indebtedness aggregating several million dollars will be made to about a thousand American creditors through banking channels as promptly as authorization is given by the Spanish Foreign Exchange Institute.

He said the Institute would provide dollars on approved accounts to the extent of 100 per cent of debts amounting to less than $1,000 and 50 per cent of debts in excess of that amount. The remaining 50 per cent payment on the larger debts is expected at an early date, the statement said.

Live Hog Ceiling Rules To Be Discussed Jan. 13

WASHINGTON (AP) — Various provisions of the regulation covering ceiling prices on live hogs will be discussed at a meeting in Chicago (Hotel Morrison) Jan. 13 of hog raisers and packers' representatives with officials of the Office of Price Administration.

Charles M. Elkinton, OPA food price executive, said the discussions would center around these points:

A provision which would provide payment for feeding hogs prior to sale at all interior and country shipping points; price differentials between competing market outlets in the same area; price differentials by weights and grades; seasonal price differentials; and clarification of terms used in the regulation.

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Huge Production Rise Outstanding Development in '43 Domestic Scene

Continued from Page 1

tion and change to dovetail industry with the fighting forces' needs made the war economy more complicated, it was simplified somewhat by the breaking of the bottlenecks or shortages in many of the major materials, particularly metals. By the end of the year there was actually a surplus in certain lines of steel, while available output of many non-ferrous metals, including particularly aluminum and magnesium, was so far ahead of immediate needs that large amounts were being "stockpiled."

To a certain extent this gave rise to the hope that some civilian goods production might be resumed, and the year-end saw several ambitious programs for resuming output in civilian lines. These did not, however, add up to important total requirements of either material or manpower because as far as possible the war industry authorities tried to shift all available capacity and materials thus released over to those parts of the war program which called for further expansion.

Federal Outlays Level Off

By and large it appeared that the Government's war outlays had, by the end of 1943, approximately levelled off, at least as to dollar expenditure, at a level of around $8,000,000,000 a month, or close to $100,000,000,000 a year—a figure 25 per cent higher than the highest pre-war total national income (around $80,000,000,000 in 1929).

By the end of the year the major remaining shortage or bottleneck was manpower instead of materials. In short, the war industry program had been expanded up to the limit of available workers. This limit, however, had proved much more elastic than had been expected. A multitude of methods were used to expand the supply. The average work week stretched out several hours further in most war plants.

A mandatory 48-hour week was imposed in certain "manpower shortage areas," though the purpose of this was primarily to increase the wage bill (at time-and-a-half) rather than to stretch the available manpower. The U. S. Employment Service was somewhat improved and given a greater hand in referring labor away from civilian goods production to war plants.

Extensive war housing projects were put up to take care of crowded war labor. Many foresighted war plant managements took steps to curb absenteeism by easing the shopping and health problems of their workers. Strenuous efforts were made to enlist more women in war plants. Numerous community systems were organized to make do with local labor rather than further overcrowd war plant communities.

A special Baruch report on the acute West Coast manpower shortage problem recommended a system of labor priorities. A "controlled referral" system was adopted in some places by which job-seekers were discouraged from leaving war plants and shopping for better jobs in less essential industries.

No National Service Law

Yet evidence remained in many forms that the United States had by no means squeezed its manpower possibilities as far as had the other major belligerents. There was constant political pressure against the draft of pre-war fathers (though the ranks of foreign armies are full of pre-war fathers). This meant heavier drafts in some places on essential though unmarried young men. The Administration steadily refused to back any form of national service law such as other belligerents adopted long ago. And the number of workers in civilian goods and service industries shrank only slightly and by no means as far as scheduled, anticipated, or hoped.

In fact one of the outstanding economic phenomena of the second war-year in the United States was the remarkable persistence of a high level of civilian production and consumption. Against all predictions, the actual living standards of the average American civilian continued to rise instead of fall. Ingenuity on the part of civilian manufacturers in stretching labor and using substitute materials helped; so also did the drawing down of inventories by wholesalers and retailers. The result was the maintenance at high levels of retail sales, particularly of soft goods.

Inflation fears were not realized. Much as British domestic prices had done, American living costs practically levelled out after a year and a half of war, that is, by the middle of 1943. There was some further increase in food prices, and there were numerous hidden price increases due to black market operations and the disappearance of low-priced lines of merchandise.

By and large, despite the bungling and half-baked approach of Congress and the Administration to price control, the cost of living was held remarkably steady in view of the pressures which were put under it and which by orthodox price and money theories should have driven living costs through the roof. Most of the increased living costs existed only in the fertile imagination of labor leaders arguing for further wage increases.

Labor Takes Advantage

That food prices rose rather sharply was, however, indicated by the sharp increase in farmers' net income—probably the largest proportionate income increase for any group in the nation. This increase reflected mostly the sudden development of food as a major shortage, a shortage strenuously pointed out by Mr. Hoover and other informed persons and reluctantly admitted by the Administration during the winter and spring of 1943.

A slow-motion rearrangement of government policy to the fact that the farmers were short of help and hope included piecemeal upward adjustment of farm prices to "support" levels or inducement or incentive prices to get out more production. The country, faced with the alternative of paying more for food or going without, paid more.

Labor leaders seized on this increased cost of food, the only plausible justification in sight, as a basis for demands for higher wages. Wages had been steadily rising through 1942 and early 1943 on the ground of the Little Steel formula, plus the arguments of sub-standard levels, gross inequity, time-and-a-half for a longer work week, and so on; but for lack of a consistent wage policy, this was not enough.

A coach-and-four breach in the "Little-Steel" wall was made by the coal miners, by means of four strikes, and a standard formula was developed for getting more money, consisting of a cost-of-living argument, followed by a rank-and-file walk-out threat on the ground of no-contract. This formula, by the end of the year had been adopted by steel and railway workers and was on the way to becoming the basis for a further general wage increase as officials figured methods of granting more money while still seeming to stick to former principles. Ample formulas for this purpose were being furnished by labor in the form of portal-to-portal, increased vacation allowances, job reclassification, and other methods of lifting weekly take-home without appearing to violate past implicit pledges to the fixed-income parts of the population.

Increasing the Deficit

The effects of this steady upping of wages, however, showed only slightly in living costs for two reasons. First was the fact that most of the wage increases came out of the Treasury, since they were on war work and merely cut the taxable income of corporate employers, of which the Treasury gets two thirds or more and the remainder goes into postwar reserves. The second reason was that though the added income of labor was theoretically an added immediate demand for goods and services, it did not immediately come on the market. Some was held in-loco-hip-pocketis as the zooming figures on "money in circulation" (meaning money not in circulation but under the bed) indicated. And a good part of the rest was held off the market by the rationing of the major items which a workman's wife ordinarily sallies forth to buy.

The effect on the fisc of all these things was to drive it to an all-time high of deficit, and then to make things better. The mighty increase in war expense drove Treasury outlays up to round $8 billion a month; but it also put so much money into taxable income circulation that the estimates from Washington of revenues have had to be revised upward again and again.

It now appears that, though a year ago the Treasury estimated for this current year a deficit of round $70 billion, the actual result will be far less dreadful. Outlays are running round $8 billion a month but intake is up to round $4 billion a month, which means a deficit of only round $48 billion for the year (12 times $4 billion monthly deficit).

This appears to mean that in postwar discussions, the coming struggle for power will be between those who want the Government to spend more monew and those who want it to take in less. A $50 billion deficit, while more in one year than the nation went in the hole from Sam Adams to Beardsley Ruml, still looks small compared to earlier fears—a fact reminiscent of the President's 1934 deficit guess. But this fact backfired on the Administration, in the sense that it led Congress in the autumn to reject the Treasury's tropismatic request for more taxes out of the middle class, and to put through instead a tax bill which, by putting off the increase in payroll taxes and letting off more contractors from renegotiation, would fail to increase Treasury revenues at all.

Much Postwar Planning

The year 1943 saw the burgeoning and proliferation of a tremendous volume of postwar plans, in interesting contrast to 1918, when everyone felt perfectly sure of what the victory would mean in domestic and international policy. Those coined in Washington by the National Resources Planning Board and others depended on the main spring of government spending, while those coined in Rockefeller Plaza depended on an abatement of taxes and a change of President.

There was also vast conjecture in Wall Street on the scope of the postwar deferred demand for civilian goods, with some skepticism about its size. While the banks deplored the national debt, they counted on the "savings" of individuals which resulted from it, to keep the nation out of depression. About half of those speculating on the postwar period feared inflation and the other half feared unemployment, implying deflation, while an uncertain portion of each feared both at the same time.

By the end of 1943 the country was sending out about $1,000,000,000 a month of lend-lease material but the program was about to decline as various parts of the world, beginning with North Africa, achieved a self-supporting basis and began to pay in goods or dollars. Export and import houses were still squeezed by government controls, particularly of South American trade, with the latter waiting on the release of huge credits piled up in New York.

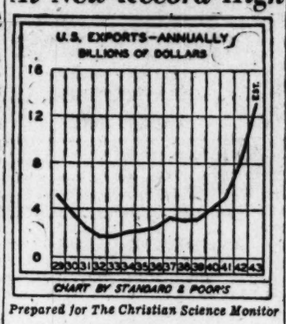
Lord Fauntleroy plans for postwar international super-banks and government-sponsored Credit Mobiliers were being pushed by both Washington and Lord Keynes, punctured slightly by proposals that the pound-dollar rate be fixed and the rest of the world left to hook on where they would. Cutting through the theory, like a meatknife through cheese, came the invasion currencies produced on the invasion of Italy and due to be duplicated as other countries are liberated or invaded.

The stock market continued its 1942 rise until the summer, when either through weariness in well-doing or through a feeling that the postwar period would see the triumph not only of the United Nations but also of left-wing politicians, it plunged and never recovered. On the other hand the high-grade bond market, with some hesitation, continued slowly upward.

B. F. Goodrich Plans Pa. Plant

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—The B. F. Goodrich Co. announced that it will establish a manufacturing plant at Du Bois, Pa., shortly after Jan. 1, for the production of products in which rubber and textiles are used.

U. S. Exports Seen At New Record High



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

United States exports, estimated at a new record high in 1943, comprise over 7 per cent of the total national product, according to Standard & Poor's.

Assoc. Press Interprets Ruling Of Court in Anti-Trust Case

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Associated Press filed in United States District Court today a proposed form of judgment in the Government's anti-trust suit which counsel said would clarify and make more specific previous suggestions by the Government.

A special court ruled Oct. 6 in a two-to-one decision that the news co-operative's by-laws "in their present form" violate the anti-trust laws. Before entering its final judgment, the court asked both parties to submit proposals which, in effect, would be interpretations of what the court meant in its decision.

The Department of Justice submitted its proposed form of judgment, findings of fact and conclusions of law November 12.

The AP's counter-proposals, filed today, would make numerous changes in phraseology, including specific designation of the by-law regarding admission of members which the court has held is illegal.

AP counsel said the counter-proposals were submitted to conform with the court's opinion but made it clear at the same time that this did not mean that the AP agreed with the opinion or that the proposals were to be taken as representing the position that AP might take on an appeal to the Supreme Court.

The next step is for the court to hand down its final ruling. Both sides have 60 days thereafter in which to appeal.

The principal section of the judgment, as AP lawyers suggested it should read, follows:

"A. That the defendants, by promulgating and agreeing to observe Article III, sections 1, 2 and the last sentence of section 3 of the by-laws of the Associated Press, whereby members of the Associated Press publishing newspapers in the same city and in the same 'field' (morning, evening or Sunday) as an applicant, publishing a newspaper in the United States of America or its territories, for membership in the Associated Press may impose, or dispense with, any conditions upon the admission of such applicant, and whereby the defendants, in passing upon an application of such applicant for membership, may take into consideration the effect of admission upon the ability of such applicant to compete with members of the Associated Press in the same city and 'field,' have violated an act of Congress approved July 2, 1890, entitled 'an act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies,' and

"B. That Article III, sections 1, 2 and the last sentence of section 3 of the by-laws of the Associated Press, presently in force, are declared and adjudged to be illegal, and are hereby cancelled, and the Associated Press, its officers, directors, agents, representatives and employees, and each of its members, their officers, directors, agents, representatives, and employees, be, and each of them are, perpetually enjoined and restrained from agreeing to observe and observing said by-laws, and from promulgating, agreeing to observe and observing any new or amended by-laws having a like purpose or effect in respect to admission of members to the Associated Press; provided, however, that nothing herein shall prevent the adoption by the Associated Press of new or amended by-laws which will restrict admission, provided that members in the same city and in the same 'field' (morning, evening or Sunday), as an applicant publishing a newspaper in the United States of America or its territories, shall not have power to impose, or dispense with, any conditions upon his admission and that the by-laws shall affirmatively declare that the effect of admission upon the ability of such applicant to compete with members in the same city and 'field' shall not be taken into consideration in passing upon his application."

WMC Reduces Number of Localities Grouped as Acute Labor-Short Areas

WASHINGTON (AP) — The War Manpower Commission has designated 67 localities as areas of acute labor shortage, as compared with 69 at the start of December and 77 two months ago.

Until Nov. 1 the number of localities in the WMC's group I (acute shortage) had increased steadily during 1943.

The monthly re-classification showed seven localities shifted from Group 1 to Group 11 (areas in which a labor shortage is anticipated but not now current) and five shifted from Group II to Group I, for a net decrease of two in the acute category.

The classifications, of 358 areas, are used for the planning of special labor recruitment programs and the allocation of new production facilities and supply contracts. For example, new contracts for already labor-short areas are discouraged.

There was a decline of five, from the year's peak of 124, to 119 in the number of areas in Group 11.

At the same time Group III areas (anticipating a slight labor surplus) rose in number from 102 to 112, while there were 60 areas in Group IV (expecting a substantial labor surplus), three fewer than last month.

WMC attributed the decline in the number in Groups I and II to cutbacks in employment, better utilization of labor, shifts in timing of demand and recruitment drives.

Areas moved out of Group I to the less critical Group II include Bridgeport, Conn.; Elizabeth City, N. C.; and New Bern, N. C.

Miami, Fla., was changed from Group III to Group IV.

Freight Carloadings 8.4 P. C. Above '42 In Holiday Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 641,368 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Dec. 25.

This was a decrease of 117,920 cars, or 15.5 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 49,897 cars, or 8.4 per cent, compared with the corresponding week a year ago, and an increase of 34,866 cars, or 5.7 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The report classified the loadings, compared with previous week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	Last week	Decr. from Prec. week	Decr. from Yr. ago
Miscellaneous frght	305,147	43,863	*14,365
Less-than-carlot merchandise	84,557	14,162	*12,164
Coal	136,874	40,205	*15,544
Grain & Grn prods	41,728	6,836	*2,305
Livestock	11,354	5,709	65
Forest products	36,932	4,805	*5,878
Ore	11,399	958	483
Coke	13,377	1,383	311

*Increase.

Bank's Treasury Holdings Fall Off

WASHINGTON (AP)—Holdings of Government obligations declined $553,000,000 in banks in 101 leading cities during the week ended Dec. 22, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

Treasury bill holdings were off $417,000,000, led by declines of $121,000,000 in New York City and $108,000,000 in the Chicago district.

Demand deposits fell $565,000,000 during the week. Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans increased $65,000,000.

Final Liquidation Reported Of Former Insurance Firm

DES MOINES (AP)—Complete liquidation of the trusteed assets of the former Royal Union Life Insurance Co., which went into receivership 10 years ago, was reported to Federal Judge Charles A. Dewey by the trustees of the Royal Union Fund.

Judge Dewey said he was prepared to sign an order approving the final report and discharging the trustees, E. R. Moore of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and T. A. Murphy of Fort Wayne, Ind.

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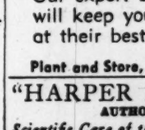

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SEE NEXT PAGE

Three Things Probable in N. H. L.

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As the National Hockey League race starts down the new year's trail and nears the end of the first half of its schedule of 150 games, three developments appear probable barring unforeseen developments: Montreal Canadiens should win the league championship; Boston's Bill Cowley should take the individual scoring title; and Montreal's Bill Durnan should acquire the Vezina Trophy for goal-tending excellence.

Except for a brief period early in December when they dropped two games to Bruins and Toronto, Canadiens have been unstoppable. They have won 17 and tied three out of 22 games and their 37 points are good for a lead of 11 points over the second-place Bruins and Leafs. Montreal, moreover, has played two less games than either Boston or Toronto, and they can increase that lead to an almost prohibitive 15 points by picking up these two games in hand.

Cowley the Best

Cowley, definitely the best center in the circuit, is way out in front of the scoring parade with 50 points, compiled on 19 goals and 31 assists. He is tops in playmaking and has put his linemate, Herb Cain, into the lead in goals scored with 24 and into the runner-up spot in points with 42. Closest to feather-footed Herbie are Bill Mosienko of Chicago and Lorne Carr of Toronto, each with 37.

Durnan, who has turned in two of the three shutouts of the winter, has allowed only 44 goals, less than half as many as any one of his rivals. He stopped Black Hawks cold in Chicago 4-0 Saturday night, an outstanding feat because Hawks really fly in their own rink, and then beat Detroit 5-2 in Detroit last night. Only a complete collapse of Canadiens could prevent his becoming the first freshman to win the trophy since Boston's Frankie Brimsek in 1938-39.

Fight for Second

Bruins and Leafs apparently are going to fight it out for second place. Toronto won here in Boston 5-2 Saturday night to give the Bruins their first defeat of the season on home ice and took temporary possession of second, but Bruins snapped back last night to overwhelm Rangers 13-3 in New York to tie the Torontos in points once again.

Both clubs are in action tomorrow night, the Bruins at home to Chicago and the Leafs visiting Montreal. Saturday they meet at Maple Leaf Gardens in Toronto.

* * *

Briefs: In Saturday's game here the Bruins could do nothing right . . . Last night they apparently could do nothing wrong . . . Their 13 goals totaled the high for the season . . . Canadiens has previously beaten the Bruins 13-4 in Montreal . . . Neither Johnny Crawford nor Bep Guidolin played in New York, Crawford having been hurt when his head struck the ice and Guidolin injuring his leg Saturday evening . . . Manager Art Ross called up Russ Kopak and Guy Labrie from the Olympics, and both will probably be used tomorrow . . . Paul Bibeault, the Leafs' new goalie who shutout Rangers 4-0 last Friday, was great in Boston . . . He makes a big difference to the Toronto forwards, who can now attack with confidence.

* * *

Leading scorers in the N. H. L. are as follows:

	G	A	Pts.
Cowley, Boston	19	31	50
Cain, Boston	24	18	42
Mosienko, Chicago	17	20	37
L. Carr, Toronto	14	23	37
Lach, Canadiens	10	26	36
O'Connor, Canadiens	8	27	35
D. Bentley, Chicago	15	19	34
C. Smith, Chicago	11	22	33
Heffernan, Canadiens	18	12	30
A. Jackson, Boston	9	20	29
Bodnar, Toronto	11	18	29
Carveth, Detroit	13	16	29
Davidson, Toronto	11	16	27
Pratt, Toronto	10	17	27
Liscombe, Detroit	12	14	26
Kennedy, Toronto	15	11	26
Bruneteau, Detroit	19	6	25

* * *

Olympics beat the New York Rovers twice over the week end, defeating them 6-2 here at the Arena Friday and then taking them 8-1 in New York yesterday . . . That makes it 18 victories out of 19 league starts for the 'Pics, who again have won nine in a row . . . This week end they meet Philadelphia Falcons in a two-game series at the Arena on Saturday and Sunday nights.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Agst
Montreal	17	2	3	37	105	44
Boston	11	9	4	26	119	111
Toronto	12	10	2	26	105	94
Chicago	10	12	0	20	87	96
Detroit	7	11	4	18	76	95
New York	4	17	1	9	76	128

Result Dec. 31
Toronto 4, New York 0.

Results Jan. 1
Toronto 5, Boston 2.
Montreal 4, Chicago 0.

Results Jan. 2
Boston 13, New York 3.
Montreal 5, Detroit 2.

Three Newcomers Appear On Traditional Bowl Card

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—Whether it was Cpl. Jack "Shoeless" McKenna of Long Beach, Calif., scooting across the North African sand or Alvin Dark of Southwestern Louisiana Institute ploughing through the mud of Houston, Texas, the baby New Year has been welcomed with the traditional football bowl games.

Added starters to the usual coast-to-coast holiday schedule were the festivities involving G. I. talent known as the Arab, Potato and Lily Bowls in Oran, Algiers; Belfast, Ireland; and Hamilton, Bermuda.

Navy won the Bermuda battle, 19-0, Army triumphed in Africa, 10-7, and the two services played a scoreless tie in Ireland.

Over 280,000 watched the games in this country, where the form players took a setback as two underdogs won, two others tied and only three favorites came through in seven starts.

Southern California made the dopesters look bad with a decisive 29-0 decision over previously unbeaten-untied Washington at Pasadena. Jim Hardy's feat of throwing three touchdown passes stole the show and tied Russ Saunders' 1930 Rose Bowl record against Pittsburgh. A crowd of 68,000 was on hand.

Steve Van Buren ran for two touchdowns, and passed for another as Louisiana State upset Texas Aggies 19-14 in the Orange Bowl before 27,000 and cancelled an early season loss to the same Texans.

The favored Western all-stars could get no better than a 13-13 tie with the underdog Easterners in what simmered down to a flashy display of youthful freshman talent before 60,000 in San Francisco's benefit Shrine game. Herm Wedemeyer, Hawaii-born St. Mary's College ace, pitched for two scores for the West.

Texas managed to avoid being upset by holding Glenn Dobbs to one touchdown pass and his Randolph Field eleven to a 7-7 tie at Dallas. Although 30,000 Cotton Bowl tickets were sold, only 15,000 braved what Coach Dana X. Bible called "The worst football weather I've ever seen."

Georgia Tech was a winning favorite before the day's largest crowd, 69,000, in New Orleans, but it took an inspired performance by Eddie Prokop and his mates to pull it out of the fire and beat Tulsa in the last quarter, 20-18. With the pro scouts in the stands, Prokop picked up 199 yards and averaged 6.9 yards per try in the Sugar Bowl.

Dark put on his show for Southwestern Louisiana and 12,000 at Houston where his club defeated Arkansas A. and M., 24-7, in the first Oil Bowl game. Dark scored a touchdown, threw for one, kicked a field goal and three extra points.

Southwestern of Texas had to come up with a last period pass to beat underdog New Mexico 7-0 to the astonishment of 18,000 in the Sun Bowl at El Paso. Southwestern had been expected to romp home.

Tuskegee Institute downed Clark College, 12-7, in the Vulcan Bowl at Birmingham, Ala., and Allen blanked Winston-Salem Teachers, 33-0, in the Flower Bowl at Jacksonville, Fla.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Corp. Barney Ross named winner of Seattle Round Table award.

Five Years Ago

Don Budge makes pro tennis debut, whips Ellsworth Vines before 16,725 who pay $47,120.

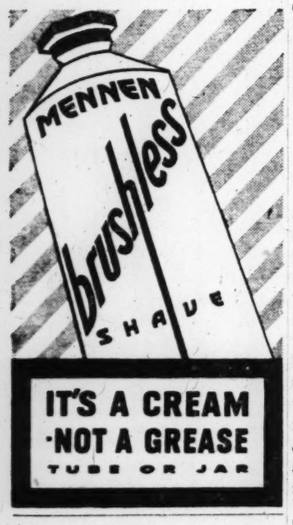
Luke Appling May Be Through With Big League Ball

CAMP LEE, Va., Jan. 3 (AP)—Luke Appling, American League batting champion, who arrived at this quartermaster center for his basic training a few days ago, said he probably would not return to the major leagues as an active player after the war.

The Chicago White Sox shortstop, who hit .328 last season, said he already had had trouble with his legs and felt they wouldn't stand up under a major league season by the time he got out of the Army.

He had been the hitting star of the Chicago infield for 13 seasons, reaching a peak of .388 during the 1936 campaign, and four times was named on the league All-Star team.

When asked by another soldier here what ball park suited him best, Appling replied, "I don't hit home runs, so the walls don't bother me."



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Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—Instead of making high-sounding speeches about postwar plans, pro football leaders are busy planning for the 1944 season, war or no war . . . The Boston club, which has nothing but a franchise, has hired Tillie Manton, the old T. C. U. and Dodger back, to scout for players; the Philly Eagles, who probably will split away from Pittsburgh, recently signed Marvin Bleeker, ex-Southern California fullback, and Harry Thayer was looking for more prospects at Saturday's East-West game . . . and Owners George (Wetwash) Marshall of the Redskins and Harry Howren of the Norfolk Shamrocks have been talking over a 'farm' deal if the Dixie League operates . . . Howren, incidentally, reports that Atlanta and Birmingham are anxious to join the Dixie League.

* * *

Charles L. "Bumpus" Jones, who celebrated his major league baseball debut in 1892 by pitching a no-hit game for Cincinnati against Pittsburgh—and never won another National League game—is even more famous among old timers for his wildness than for that singular record . . . On one occasion Bumpus, pitching for Toledo, gave 15 bases on balls but the scorer recorded only 14 . . . Jones was so steamed up about the omission that he visited the newspaper offices to rebuke the writers and then jumped the ball club.

* * *

Ear witness impressions of Saturday's bowl games . . . Louisiana State's Steve Van Buren must be a whale of a football player, but what really won for the Tigers was their ability to intercept passes when the going was tough . . . What? Another touchdown in the Sugar Bowl? . . . Who's winning anyway? . . . If the war doesn't last too long, Glenn Dobbs is likely to make pro grid fans forget all about Sammy Baugh. He couldn't do much passing with a wet ball, but those 60- and 70-yard kicks must have been something . . . And Alvin Dark didn't do anything to contradict the folks who claim he was the best back in the South this season. Wonder if those Arkansas A. and M. boll weevils feel seedy? . . . Too bad the All-East team couldn't have borrowed Aram Ehramjian from Zeke Bonura's "Arab Bowl" game and Georgia Tech's Ed Scharfschwerdt to team up with Hoernschemeyer and Sensanbaugher . . . The football broadcasters aren't always clear about the plays, but they seldom miss a substitution.

* * *

The town of Winfield, Kansas, finally caught up with St. John's U. in basketball last week when Bob Brannum helped Kentucky beat the Redmen after Gerald Tucker, Bob's predecessor as All-State center at Winfield, had failed twice with Oklahoma U. . . . As soon as they get an official okay on night baseball, the Dodgers figure they can sell $80,000 worth of group tickets in almost no time. . . . Lieut. William N. Case of Vancouver, Wash., a Marine aviator in the South Pacific, is a former member of the Oregon State swimming team. He probably will be declared a pro for teaching Jap fliers to swim by the "or else" method.

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Cage Powers Set College Sports Pace

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—With football having written its own seasonal end in the Jan. 1 bowl games, college basketball hops to the task of dominating the winter's sports pages.

While the business of determining the various conference champions is slated for the coming weeks, enough has transpired in preliminary games to indicate that Illinois again will be strong in the Big Ten, Kansas in the Big Six, Arkansas and Rice in the Southwest, Southern California in Far West, Dartmouth in the East and Duke and Kentucky in the South.

Illini Strong

Illinois, with five triumphs in six starts, tangles with Wisconsin at Madison and the 1944 edition of the Whiz Kids apparently is well enough equipped to carry on the Illini pace of the past few years. Doug Mills' outfit was the first to down Great Lakes, 64 to 51, after the Sailors previously had won, 52 to 44.

Northwestern, Purdue and Ohio State are regarded as the next strongest with Iowa, the league's only unbeaten member, not rated too highly because of its weak, early opposition.

Kansas, winner of a Kansas City double-header, and Oklahoma, champion of the annual Oklahoma City tourney that listed the Oklahoma Aggies among the entrants, are top rated in the Big Six, but Iowa State, now that Price Brookfield of recent West Texas State fame is a member, also is strong.

Probably the best team in the sprawling Middle West is De Paul, owner of an 11-game winning streak that was climaxed Saturday with a 59 to 30 setback of Arkansas, highly regarded Southwest circuit member.

Watch Cornell

Dartmouth already has conquered one of the major threats to its seventh straight Eastern collegiate flag by dropping Pennsylvania, 54 to 48, and now regards Cornell, a 41 to 39 winner over Princeton, as its next big title obstacle.

Duke and Kentucky, No. 1 teams in the Southern and Southeastern Conferences, respectively, made holiday excursions to pick up experience for the flag races. The Wildcats knocked off St. John's, national invitational king of 1943, by a 44 to 38 score in Madison Square Garden, while Duke, although beaten in an overtime by Long Island University, 59 to 57, saw its Gordon Carver hike the season's individual scoring mark at the Garden to 27 points.

On the West Coast, Southern California's Trojans are regarded as tops in the coast circuit until proven otherwise and Gonzaga's independent quintet also is powerful. The Spokane Bulldogs beat Washington, 76 to 39, for the Huskies' worst court defeat in 20 years. Saturday they trimmed Washington State, 57 to 38.

Swedish Ace Picks Andersson to Star

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 3 (AP)—Gunder Haegg, the Swedish distance ace, who was named the No. 1 athlete of the year, is convinced that he has reached the peak of his career and will not break any more world records, but today predicted that his fellow countryman, Arne Andersson, will be 1944's great track star.

Haegg says that he will not compete this year unless, perhaps, against the Hungarians or Danes.

It was Andersson who wiped out Haegg's mile standard with a 4:02.6 performance in the Swedish national festival at Goeteborg, while Gunder was touring the United States.

Bill Nicholson Is Run-Getting Champ

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—Big Bill Nicholson of the Chicago Cubs added the National League runs batted in championship to his home run title, but was edged out for slugging percentage honors by Stan Musial of St. Louis, newly-crowned batting champion.

The final batch of 1943 official figures released reveal that Nicholson drove in 128 runs, 10 more than Rudy York needed to win the American League title. Bob Elliott's total of 101 gave the Pittsburgh third sacker the runnerup spot, one ahead of Brooklyn Billy Herman's even hundred.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

East
Rochester 44, Oberlin C. 36.
Long Island 59, Duke 57.
Yale 45, Yale AAFTTC 42.
DePaul 59, Arkansas 30.
Temple 43, Havana 22.
Canisius 54, Western Kentucky 50.
Colgate 48, New York U. 41.
Cornell 41, Princeton 39.

South
Newberry 64, Columbia Air Base 44.

Midwest
Western Michigan 57, Michigan 50.
Iowa 63, Denver 20.
Wesleyan 55, Baldwin-Wallace 54.
Miami (Ohio) U. 57, Wright Field 30.
Great Lakes 52, Ohio State 46.
Camp Grant 52, Loras 42.

Southwest
Sheppard Field 56, Texas Tech 46.
Baylor Univ. ASTP Unit 49, Southern Methodist 46.

West
Gonzaga 57, Washington State 38.

American Hockey League
By the Associated Press
Results Jan. 1
Cleveland 4, Providence 0.
Hershey 4, Indianapolis 1.
Pittsburgh 5, Buffalo 1.
Results Jan. 2
Cleveland 4, Buffalo 2.
Hershey 3, Providence 1.
Indianapolis 4, Pittsburgh 2.

Pro Basketball
By the Associated Press
Oshkosh All-Stars 42, Cleveland 27.
New York 46, Trenton 39.
Trenton Tigers 41, Philadelphia Sphas 36.

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(Continued from previous page)

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E	M	▨	M	I	L	E
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L	A	K	E	▨	S	A
I	▨	M	▨	G	▨	R
D	R	A	W	I	N	G
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3

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(Continued)

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TORONTO (Continued)

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TOILET LAUNDRIES LTD.
WI. 5121

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Drawn by Tem

"George, dear, are you sure we're not putting the Parkers out?"

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Gyroscope Helps Tanks Aim Cannon Accurately While in Motion?

A robot aiming device, known as a gyro-stabilizer, is increasing by several hundred per cent the accuracy of the shooting from army tanks while they are in motion.

"The stabilizer enables gunners in American tanks to fire accurately even while racing at full speed over the shattered terrain of a battlefield," reports General L. H. Campbell, Jr., Chief of Ordnance, Army Service Forces.

GUNBARREL REMAINS AT FIXED ELEVATION REGARDLESS OF HOW THE TANK BUCKS AND PITCHES—

"Not only do the high-velocity 75-m.m. guns in our M-3 medium tanks (called General Grants by the British) far and away outrange the best the Germans have," continues General Campbell, "but we can fire this high-velocity 75-m.m. gun when the tank is in motion, which is more than any enemy tank, whatever its size, can do.

"We fire our main armament in tanks when the tanks are in motion, regardless of speed, and we hit the target. The advantage in striking force gained by America's tanks is clear.

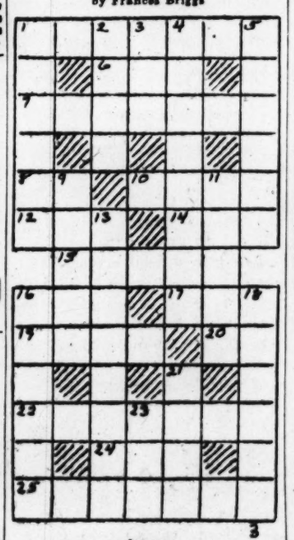
"The Germans have won their smashing victories by a skillful combination of fire and movement. Progressing in groups (of tanks) in a zigzag advance, they cover each other's advance by firing from a standing position.

"This, in effect, immobilizes one-half the tanks while the other half is advancing. American tanks equipped with the stabilizer are able to advance simultaneously and fire with greatly improved accuracy. A tank that must come to a dead stop to fire accurately becomes an excellent target for enemy airplanes and artillery. Since American tanks can be always in motion, they make difficult targets."

The effect of the stabilizer is as though the tank gun were placed on a "floating" mount so that the gun barrel remains at a fixed elevation regardless of the dipping and bucking of the tank. More sensitive than a carpenter's level, the gyro-stabilizer overcomes violent upward bucks and downward pitches as tanks charge across rough ground.—W. P. Keasbey.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What was Stephen Foster's middle name?
6—What is the Gaelic form of John?
7—An engraving on wood is what?
8—What is used as a unit of measurement in printing?
10—What is a terrestrial measure of length?
12—Male sheep.
14—Where is Drammen (abbr.)?
15—What is a metal pin for joining metal plates, structural iron members, etc.?
16—Yellow ocher.
17—What prefix signifies "beneath"?
18—Michigan is known as the "——— State."
20—Where is Surinam (abbr.)
23—Graphics is the art or science of what?
24—Suffix.
25—A pommel bag would be suspended from what (pl.)?

Down
1—"The Poplar Field" was written by what English poet?
2—What creature is Una's attendant in "Faerie Queene"?
3—Youth.
4—An ascent or descent is what (pl.)?
5—Gold in California was discovered on estate of whom?
6—What is given name of titular heroine of Deledda's "The Mother"?
11—What is an Egyptian and Indian water lily?
13—According to Mother Goose, who said: "My face is my fortune, sir"?
16—What is plate on which is an object to be examined with a microscope (pl.)?
18—What boats have flat bottoms?
21—Gene Stratton Porter wrote "A ——— of the Limberlost."
22—To marry.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Arawe (ä-rä'-wā) — Landing point of the American Sixth Army on New Britain.

Cardoso, Maj. Gen. Mauricio José (mou-rē'-syōō zhōō-zä' kĕr-dō'-zōō) — Recently appointed Chief of the Brazilian Army General Staff.

Fortore (fôr-tō'-rā)—River of Italy.

Maiella (mä-yĕl'-lä) — Mountain of Italy, 15 miles inland from the Adriatic.

Mignano (mē-nyä'-nō) — Town of western Italy.

Moro (mō'-rō) — River of eastern Italy.

Perlinger, Gen. Luis (lwēs pĕr-lēng'-hĕr) — Argentina's Minister of the Interior.

Sulh, Riyad al- (rī-yäd' äs-sōōl')—Premier of Lebanon.

Viacusa (vyä-kōō'-sä) — Town on the east coast of Italy.

Zhlobin (zhlô'-byĭn) — Town of White Russia.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

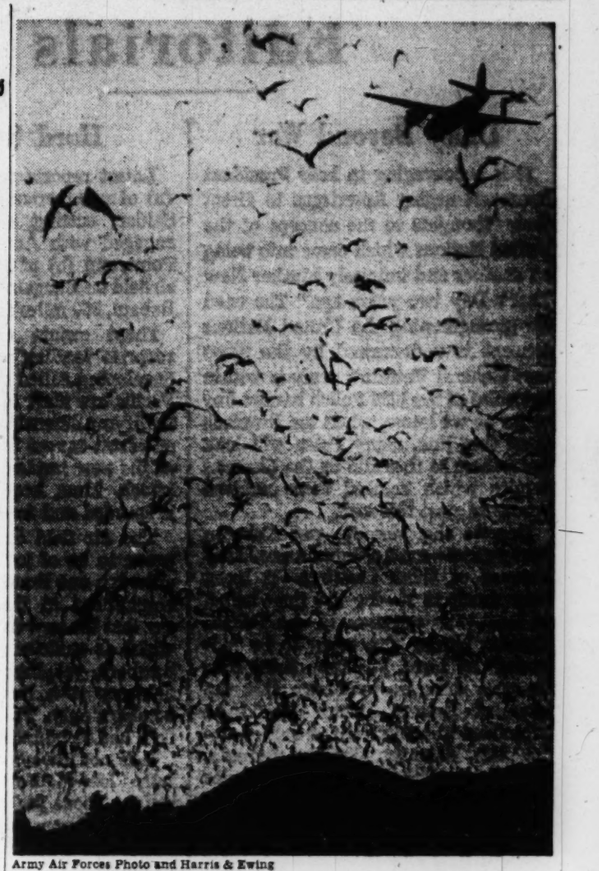
Maggiore (mäd-jō'-rā) — Heights west of Mignano, Italy.

Minturno (mēn-tōōr'-nō)— Town of northern Italy.

Smela (smyĕ'-lä) — Rail junction in the bend of the Dnieper River.

Terracina (tĕr-rä-chē'-nä) —Site of an airfield in eastern Italy.

Key: ā-āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cōnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.



Army Air Forces Photo and Harris & Ewing

Air Activity in the South Atlantic

In comparison with the lone United States Army plane, the thousands of wideawake birds pictured here appear to have air supremacy in the Ascension Island area, site of an air base between Brazil and Africa. The wideawake bird is a type of tern, and while resembling a sea gull is much smaller.

In Lighter Vein

It's My Turn

When Sandy holed out on the first green, his companion asked, "And how many strokes did ye take?"

"Eight," was the reply.

"Ah, I took seven," said the other, "so that's my hole."

Sandy regarded his friend with a dour expression, but said nothing. On the second green he asked Sandy the same question.

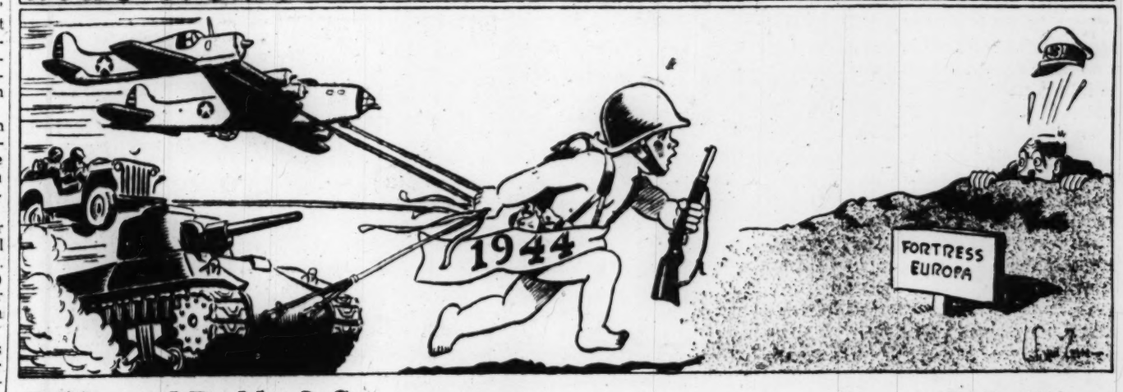
"Nay, nay, my mannie," objected Sandy. "This time it's my tur'rn to ask first."—Wall Street Journal.

Useless Stuff

Lady of the House: "Why don't you go to work? Don't you know that a rolling stone gathers no moss?"

Tramp: "Madam, not to evade your question at all, but merely to obtain information, may I ask what practical utility is moss to a man like me?"—Exchange.

NEWS ITEM— 1944 WILL BRING THE INVASION



Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Too Literal*

By Le Pelley

OH BOY— THE NEW YEAR IS STARTING RIGHT !!! I'VE GOT MONEY TO TAKE TUBBY AND ME TO THE SHOW—
I'm SORT OF LATE.. I HOPE I RUN INTO HIM SOMEWHERE !
THUMP!
I SHOULDN'T HOPE THOSE THINGS TILL YOU TAKE OFF SOME WEIGHT !!
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Even So I Can Skip It!*

By Rodgers

"Hey! Are you going to sit by that radiator all day?" I asked T. W.
"Well, I've done sillier things!" said he—
"Why, you big sissy! What are you doing to do when winter comes?" I barked.
"Just what do you call right now?" he demanded.
"Hum-m!—I hadn't thought of that!" I admitted.
"I suppose if you're ever going to waste a day hugging the radiator—now is the time to do it".

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Figure in the Fog*

By The Hagers

The old year left no epilogue;
The new year entered wrapped in fog;
A misty screen to hide from view
The stage and players in Act 2.
A figure from the fog emerged
As our uncertain paths converged.
I jumped—for I had passed, 'twas plain,
The Bo'sun of the Nancy Jane!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Unity Beyond War

It is encouraging to hear President Roosevelt urging Americans to direct their "thoughts to the concept of the United Nations which came into being on another and infinitely bleaker New Year's Day two years ago." The need for strengthening the United Nations concept is underscored by the news that General Vatutin's army is within ten miles of the 1938 Polish border. For so far as we know, when the Russians cross that line, many Poles will look upon them as they did on the German armies which crossed their western border to start this war.

Despite the Moscow and Teheran conferences—some observers would say because of those meetings—it looks very much as if—for the time being, at least—the question of the Polish-Russian border was going to be "adjusted" by force. For from those conferences came no indication that the issue of Eastern Poland would be submitted to arbitration or settled under the Atlantic Charter formula, according to "the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live." Instead of organizing the United Nations to operate effectively in the postwar settlements, Moscow and Teheran emphasized the Big Three, with the prospect that each of them would settle by unilateral action the questions which particularly concerned them.

Now this may have been the best that could be done at the present stage of the world's thinking. The Big Three are the main dependence for winning the war. The postwar settlement will rest chiefly on their power, and it is vitally important that they should agree. Yet if agreement among them is bought simply by allowing each to treat its little neighbors as it pleases, one of the great hopes for a better, firmer peace will be shattered.

For then the peace will not be cemented by justice. We shall have swung from the one extreme of an impotent League trying to satisfy every claim of self-determination to the other extreme of a powerful but dictatorial alliance.

What then is to be done? One thing that should not be done is to surrender our aspirations. Americans would be inconsistent and unwise, to say the least, if they let Moscow's border claims separate them from Russia or from any international organization at a time when it is widely believed the United States will settle for itself what Pacific islands it should retain.

Effective peace organization begins at home. If the American people want to persuade other nations that an international organization can maintain security, they should do a great deal to assure the world that they will really support that organization. They should build up the United Nations concept along with the Big Three. It would be highly encouraging today if Moscow were to declare that its border claims would be arbitrated and adjusted by plebiscite under United Nations auspices. But how about Britain and America setting the example? In any case the individual can uphold and clarify in his own thinking the sense of world citizenship which will make the United Nations a reality and which—whatever the temporary adjustments—will press for the greatest possible justice in the eventual postwar settlements.

Toward Common Sense?

Congress, naturally wondering why fathers have to be drafted when the Army and Navy are rejecting or ejecting as physically unfit men who can play professional football, recently provided for the appointment of a commission to examine the criterions governing the acceptance of men for military service. President Roosevelt has just appointed five doctors to serve on this board.

Laymen have been amazed by the strange things done in rejecting men who habitually carry on more arduous tasks than many that the Army has to do, particularly when such a large part of the modern army rides to battle or works behind the lines. The conviction has grown that the common sense of the generals has been submerged by technical and limited medical views and that too much emphasis has been laid on physical perfection, too little on mental and moral qualifications.

Congress apparently intended that the commission should recommend changes. Since it has been formed wholly of medical men, we must hope that its members are also men of common sense or that they will be guided by someone in the War Department who has a non-technical viewpoint.

Hard Standings

Latest reports from the Pacific tell (a) of an American surprise landing at Saidor, cutting off Japanese troops engaged with Australians at Blucher Point, and (b) of the opening of a new airfield on Bougainville, 250 miles from Rabaul, 850 miles from Truk.

These events are important. The surprise landing suggests that those developing Allied strategy in the South Pacific are alert to the possibilities of nullifying defensive stands through use of adroit moves and the employment of the new implements of amphibious attack. Thus, acquisition of territory is speeded and forces are conserved.

The air field on Bougainville may prove to be of immense consequence, although one limiting factor is clearly emphasized in the dispatches. These say that the new field is 6,500 feet long, which is sufficient for the largest of bombers, yet the descriptions of the field say it is for light and medium bombers only. This suggests that the field had to be built on soft ground.

It is not always remembered that a fully loaded Fortress or Liberator weighs about 50,000 pounds, and this weight is concentrated in the relatively small area of tires actually touching the ground. Wheels sink through ordinary paving as if it were so much thin ice. A substantial foundation called a "hard standing" must be provided. Evidently it was impossible to supply this at Bougainville.

So, the next stage of the battle, we suspect, will include frequent bombings, including dive bombings, of Rabaul and its supporting Japanese bases, by the American medium-weight planes while other moves are made to secure a more advantageous site for the heavy bomber base that will bring the key fortress of Truk under the shadow of Allied wings and either force the Japanese fleet out to battle, or nullify much of the mystery and menace of that bastion.

Pressure on Bolivia

It is easy to understand some of Washington's reasons for refusing so far to recognize the new Government of Bolivia. The Axis background of the Estenssoro-Villarroel regime would be enough. The hope of consolidating the processes of collective action by Pan America must also strongly influence Secretary Hull's announcement that the United States will act on recognition only in unison with the other countries of the New World which are at war or have broken relations with Germany.

Yet one is bound to wonder what else lies behind a policy which appears to run so contrary to the hasty recognition of the recent revolution in Argentina. The Ramirez regime there is much more clearly pro-Axis than are the new men in Bolivia, who repeatedly profess their intention to support the United Nations. Indeed, the chief reason so far given for not recognizing the La Paz Government is that it may have been aided by the Buenos Aires Government—which has been recognized.

Were the Latin-American countries so generally in favor of the shift in Argentina that the United States had, for the sake of solidarity, to go along? That seems unlikely. It is more probable that the difference is explained by practical diplomatic considerations. Not only was the displaced Penaranda Government in Bolivia notably friendly to the United States; Washington is vitally interested in a steady flow of Bolivian tin. And it may have in this case a hope—which it did not have with Argentina—that it can exert pressures which will produce a "restoration" in La Paz or insure friendly action by the new regime. There is small evidence that Washington is prepared to launch an ambitious policy of refusing recognition to governments set up by military coups.

Like the hermit who thought he was voting for "Teddy" in 1932, a veteran has been discovered in the wilds of Montana who thinks Dewey ought to be elected if for no other reason than that he whipped the Spaniards in Manila Bay.

There is no Forgotten Man today, remarked the Man on the Eight Twenty. If he didn't get a Christmas card from somebody, he certainly will get an income-tax blank in a very few days.

A friend of ours took his wire stapler home from the office to help out his wife during the safety-pin shortage, but doesn't know what she will do when the staples run out.

How Far Can He Bend Without Breaking?

Under the Mortar Bombs in Italy

By Duncan Rowe

American Field Service Ambulance Driver With the British Eighth Army

Our regiment is going in tonight and we will need ambulances, the driver of the jeep told us; so we started off with him. The roads here are full of blown bridges and steep muddy diversions through the river beds, and when it rains these become great bottlenecks for the flow of army traffic. It is Jerry's practice to blow the bridge, mine all the surrounding area for several hundred yards, then keep it under shell-fire as long as possible. We arrived in the general area of the regiment about 10 p. m. We heard there were 20 or 30 casualties thereabouts, and our job was to find them. . . . The road had not been cleared of mines and we could not proceed further; so we pulled up in the square of a small village about 4 a. m. and decided to grab a couple of hours of sleep.

The next morning the jeep went cross-country over to the next hill; the road was under fire; so we could not proceed. We picked up one casualty in the town, then an Italian peasant came up, and very excitedly began to babble and wave his arms. At first we thought there were some dead civilians at his house because he kept saying "mort"; then one of his Italian comrades told us in broken English some wounded were at a farmhouse. We dashed off at once, with the Italian bouncing in the back as he pointed the way up the rough, rocky donkey path.

I suppose Jerry spotted our vehicles when we got on the side of the hill because he let fly with his mortars. We parked in a clump of trees, put the stretchers on our shoulders.

* * *

There was something impressive, intangible, and paradoxical about that morning. The sun, the warm wind, the fruit-heavy trees and bushes—apples, pears, figs, blackberries—the long-loved hills of Southern Italy about which associations cluster; an Italian woman with a blue bandanna on her head idly leading a cow; the carefully cultivated farms: this was part of the morning. The other part was a group of wounded, exhausted soldiers, the scream of mortar bombs that sent us cringing to the earth when we heard their whistle, and the mute remains of a mortar crew by whom a shell had exploded.

The wounded were in a stable where peasants lived with cows, donkeys, chickens, and manure-soaked straw. The Italian peasants had fed and housed them and when we came up they gave us great chunks of brown bread and slices of ancient, mouldy cheese. The Italians had given the wounded their straw mattresses and rugs, and had helped to bring them in on ladders and boards, there being no available stretchers at the time.

I might add that mountain fighting is full of difficulties in regard to locating, treating and transporting casualties. Often it would be better not to move a man, but there are times when it is necessary. The M. O. was wounded in the leg by a fragment, but he decided to stay until another doctor could be sent up. Finally, by afternoon, we had removed all of the casualties. We got into the town just as Jerry began to shell it again; a moment before, the street had been crowded with knots of Italian men standing about idly, women with their huge copper water jugs on their heads, children shouting.

Suddenly they vanished. There remained only two old women carrying an extremely aged woman across the street in a chair, and another couple of women carrying their possessions tied up in a sheet. The mortar shell wounded two in a jeep, killed another, and wounded a young Italian girl who was standing in her doorway; she passed on before we could get her to the dressing station.

* * *

Later—Some Italians in a house down the street were selling us honey—two-and-six a kilogram. Today there was a young Italian schoolteacher from the North there. She taught English and German. Our convoy was pulling out soon, but we had a talk.

"And you, what do you think of our country?" she asked me.

"We have gone so fast, we've had little time to think. So far we have only seen the south country. Our people are better clothed, better fed and housed, and seem to be generally cleaner; but I see no reason to be always comparing cultures—as though one's own were the norm or standard. Whether a mob is well fed and clothed is of little difference. Obviously, these people are under the rule of a traditional ecclesiasticism which seems to thrive on fear and ignorance." Maria nodded sadly.

"But you do not know our country yet. It has a soul, a fineness of perception, a glorious past, great poets and painters. Do you know what we call your American civilization? We call it a civilization of dollars. All you think of is money. I know, we are a very poor country. Look at these peasants. See that little girl there in rags? She wants me to give her a dress. There are many hundreds like her. We are very crowded; you have seen the large families, the intense farming; we needed the room in North Africa, and I am a little proud of our work there; we have taken the desert, irrigated it, built farm buildings, and are trying to improve ourselves. The intelligent people, however, do not like the Fascists. What will happen now? I do not know."

"And the Germans?"

"They are fine soldiers; I have always admired the people and studied their literature. But until the last month I did not know they could be so cruel; they have robbed this village, taken food, furniture, livestock, and destroyed property. I would not speak to any of them. I have come to regard them differently."

"All soldiers act something like that when they occupy a town, when they are in a strange country, when they have been fighting around the town, when they are tired and hungry. Perhaps Jerry is worse; I don't know. What will you do after the war?"

"Oh, perhaps continue to study and teach. I think if I had my life to live over again, I would never open a book. But I have started, I must continue. I love Italy; I must stay here, it is part of me. I do not see how you soldiers can live away from your countries. But even your great English poets love Italy."

* * *

Another day—We have advanced through two more towns. We have set up a dressing station in a high school. This is the most modern town in Italy that we have seen. Our artillery is scattered about the town and their barrage keeps us awake except when we are quite sleepy. We are still within range of Jerry's big guns and he sends an occasional shell whistling into town. I found a piano in the high school and was playing it in spite of the racket our guns were putting up. Our brigade is on a few days' rest; it is welcomed by all. I have found a professor who is going to teach me Italian if we stay here awhile.

I have had the good fortune of coming across a copy of Montaigne's essays (Floria's translations). The slender thread that ties us to the society that bred us often seems to vanish or break. Practically, the thread is the supply of rations that always comes to us from back home—we are here, in the hills, the next hill is the objective: our problem is to stay alive, work, and get on to the next objective, the supplies continue to keep us going. Emotionally, it is our memories and fancies which continually suffer at the hands of "that disobedient, skittish, and tyrannical member, which like an untamed furious beast attempteth by the violence of his appetite to bring all things under his becke."

Vanity seems to lie behind our best efforts, and the words of these letters betray themselves with part-truths; neither courage nor cowardice saves us; one is reluctant to acknowledge the tragedy of human life. "It is not the golden locks thou tearest, nor the whiteness of the breast, which thou through vexation so cruelly dost smite, that have by means of an unluckie bullet, lost thy deere-beloved brother; on something else shouldest thou wreake thy selfe."

Facts Behind the News

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

Allied military and political plans, already formulated and accepted in substantial detail, reach well beyond the defeat of Germany.

This is the crux of the information which has reliably reached numerous Washington correspondents in the wake of the Cairo and Teheran conferences.

Admiral King in one of his rare on-the-record press conferences last week remarked: "Studies have been under way for several months looking to a shift of power from the European theater to the Pacific theater not only when Germany is defeated but as her defeat seems near at hand."

That, it may be fairly suggested, is a professional understatement. It may be safely assumed that the Cairo meeting with President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, together with the combined Chiefs of Staff, went well beyond the "study" stage and reached detailed decisions on the wholesale transfer to Anglo-American air, sea, and land power from the Atlantic-European front to the Pacific-Far Eastern front at the earliest possible date.

Nobody is naming that date, nobody is suggesting it will be reached except through the hardest battles in the coming months, but the significant fact is that when the time comes, every plan is ready, the machinery organized, to shift Allied strength almost bodily to where the fighting will do the Japanese the least good.

* * *

This week end, the Army and Navy Journal, an unofficial but highly authoritative publication, suggested that the disposition and control of defense bases to prevent any future German or Japanese aggression "were among the many matters discussed" by the President, the Prime Minister, Marshal Stalin, and Generalissimo Chiang.

Well, "discussed" is one way of putting it. "Virtually decided" would be just as accurate. Certainly, the President found the Generalissimo entirely amenable to an American-occupied base at Formosa, and there was every disposition to accept without question American occupation of all the Japanese-mandated islands in the Pacific. The question of other United Nations' defense points in different parts of the world was thoroughly canvassed and negotiations will undoubtedly be under way soon wherever they are controlled by friendly powers.

Only the broadest outlines of other decisions can be touched upon at this stage but the following facts can be added to those which have already appeared in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor:

Technically, the war with Japan—to which Russia is not a party—was not discussed with Marshal Stalin. All the Far Eastern questions were settled with Chiang at Cairo but the political decisions, including the restoration of territory to China, have the assent of Moscow, and a complete "fill-in" on the progress of the war against Japan was given to Stalin personally at Teheran. Stalin doesn't seem to mind protocol in these matters, as far as offending Tokyo is concerned, and it is probable that Japan is very uneasy about Russia continuing its non-belligerency indefinitely.

* * *

One of the most impressive facts about this first meeting of the four Chiefs of State is the thoroughness, the exhaustiveness, of the agenda, together with the candor of the discussion. I have listened to a listing of virtually every subject which was discussed at the top level at Cairo and Teheran, and while this list cannot properly be repeated at this time, it left nothing of importance to guess-work or wishfulness. Agreement on every point was not always sought, and, when sought, was not always reached. But a basis of agreement was established, and on both military and political matters, American officials were satisfied that more than a good beginning had been made.

There was unanimity without debate on this point: The Allies plan to give defeated Germany and Japan no undertaking that they intend to disarm at some future time. The ability, industrial and military, to make war will be taken from Germany and Japan, and the Allies are not talking about disarmament for themselves. That will come when circumstances permit, and the Axis will have nothing to say about it.

Motoring an Adventure in Britain

A Letter From London

By Mallory Browne

Motoring in England is an adventure today. Not in the way it was two or three years ago, when there were no road signs and every pedestrian considered it his patriotic duty to misdirect you, just in case you might be a Nazi parachutist; when just around the corner you were likely to come bang up against a road block or a tank obstacle of one kind or another; and when in fact you were liable to be challenged by an armed sentry at any moment who, you knew, wouldn't hesitate to shoot if you didn't pull up quickly enough.

All that is changed now—at least in most parts of the country. Driving along the roads of Britain is an adventure in a different sense today. To begin with, it is a rare treat to be motoring through the country at all, for petrol—I mean gasoline—is available only for essential purposes. You're liable to be stopped anywhere by a pair of polite but firmly skeptical "bobbies" who want to know whether your journey is really necessary, and if so why you didn't go by train or bus.

And yet driving on business along country roads was never such a great pleasure as it is today. In the first place because there are practically no other civilian cars on the road. Sometimes you may whiz along at 40 (faster than that's forbidden in order to save rubber) for miles along deserted highways. Road blocks and tank traps have disappeared or very nearly so. Most of the machine-gun nests at the crossroads are cleverly camouflaged as refreshment stands or thatched cottages which have fallen into disuse and disrepair. The cruder sandbag variety has in fact often collapsed.

Perhaps the most significant of all, road signs are up again almost everywhere. One didn't realize until they disappeared what an essential part of our civilization these signposts had become. Their reappearance seems a sort of sweet foretaste of what it will be like when blackouts are banished and the lights come on again in Europe.

But if the stationary and obstructive surprises of Britain's highways and byways have diminished almost to the vanishing point, movable adventures which one encounters have multiplied. Most frequent of these are the military convoys. One runs into great long lines, sometimes stretching for miles, of motorized army units on the move. Sometimes they're just giant lorries—I mean trucks—filled with soldiers. More often they're mixed convoys including not only trucks but tanks big and little, Bren-gun carriers, armored cars and—especially if the convoy happens to be American—the ubiquitous ungainly and ever-popular jeep.

The Army has no monopoly on England's roads, however; the air forces use them, too. Sometimes whole highways are taken up by enormous trucks transporting the fuselage of giant bombers. Sometimes, too, these great carriers are loaded not with new planes being delivered to their assembly points, but with the debris of German bombers that have been brought down or our own planes that have been damaged by forced landings and have been taken away for repairs.

But the latest surprise of all is that the sea, too, has invaded the wartime roads of Britain. For the most breathtaking adventure of all is to be driving along a country road or the high street of an English town far from the coast, and suddenly see sailing toward you, through slashing rain on the windscreen, a whole flotilla of invasion barges.

Quickly you pull up at the side of the road as close to the curb as you can to let them pass, mounted on their broad-beamed carriers and complete with anti-aircraft guns on their decks and ropes already hanging over their sides.

As they pass my little ten-horsepower English car I always feel slight surprise that it doesn't rock like a rowboat in their wake. And when they've disappeared over the horizon of the road and the deserted highway is mine once more, I drive on musing at the many marvelous ways in which this island has now transformed itself from the indomitable "hedgehog" of resistance a couple years ago into a tense catapult, just about to fly its tanks, planes, and ships across the Channel for the liberation of a continent.

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